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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The *Union* this morning reiterates that the *Black Warrior* affair is settled, and quotes from late dispatches of the Spanish Minister which state that the Government is ready to satisfy the damages in question as soon as a proper account shall be presented and its amount approved.

New-Jersey Legislature, etc., etc.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Air Line bill was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 9 to 11.

The first Bank Veto appeared in the Senate to-day—that of the City Bank of Newark, (a new charter.) The veto will be acted on to-morrow. It is said to be the intention of the Governor to sign all the recharters and veto the new banks.

A joint meeting was agreed upon in the Senate for Friday. This was unexpected. It was thought that body would hold out against a meeting.

The bill to suppress intemperance, amended in the Senate so as first to take the vote of the people before the passage of the law, was shorn of the amendment in the House, and passed as it did in the first place.

The United States Court is in session. The Grand Jury had been investigating certain charges against persons in Morris County, for opening letters, during the last election, belonging to candidates and their friends.

The Court is trying an infringement of a patent for printing oil-cloths. The parties reside in Elizabethtown.

The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day confirmed the decision in the celebrated HOYT and HERMAN THORN case—in favor of THORN.

Nominations for State Officers by the Know-Nothings of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Know-Nothings have nominated for Governor WM. W. HOPPIN, Whig, the present incumbent; for Lieutenant Governor, ANDERSON C. ROSE, Democrat; for Secretary of State, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Whig; for Attorney General, CHAS. HART, Whig; for Treasurer, SAMUEL B. BARKER, Whig; for Congress, (Eastern District,) NATHANIEL B. DURFEE, Whig; Western District, BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, Democrat, the present member. Mr. THURSTON has already received the Democratic nomination.

Arrests for Enlisting in the Foreign Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

The United States Marshal arrested twelve men on board a steamboat this morning outside, bound for New-York. They had been enlisted here by order of the British Authorities for the Foreign Legion. The recruiting officer is to be arrested.

A partial examination has been held before Commissioner HEAZLITT, of the recruits arrested on board the steamboat *Seaford*, and the case adjourned to Saturday. Fifteen were arrested, including those having charge of the recruits. It is said that sixty were sent on via New-York on Sunday, and the supposition is that upwards of five hundred men have been enlisted by the agent in this city.

We were visited with a driving snow storm this afternoon, but it did not last long.

Rhode Island Whig State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Whig State Convention met to-day and nominated for Governor, WM. W. HOPPIN, of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, JOHN J. REYNOLDS, of North Kingston; Secretary of State, WM. R. WATSON, of Providence; Attorney General, CHRISTOPHER S. ROBINSON, of Cumberland; General Treasurer, SAMUEL B. VERNON, of Newport—all the present incumbents; for Congress in the Eastern District, NATHANIEL B. DURFEE. No nomination was made for Congress in the Western District.

Recruits for the British Army.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The brig *America*, which sailed this morning for Halifax, carried about fifty passengers said to be New-York recruits for the British army, but the agent of the brig states that they are engaged to work on the Halifax and Windsor Railroad.

The Sloop of War Jamestown.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 28.

Commodore CRABB, of the African Squadron, has written a letter from this place stating that the Board of Officers that held the survey on the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* have pronounced her perfectly seaworthy and fit for any cruise. She will consequently sail as the flag-ship of the squadron in about eight days.

Opening of Navigation.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 28.

The propeller *St. Nicholas* arrived here this morning from Toronto with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of flour.

OGDENSBURG, Wednesday, March 28.

The steam ferry commenced its regular trips to Prescott this morning, the St. Lawrence River at this point being free of ice. The weather is [illegible]. Wind west.

Election of Port Jervis Town Officers.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 28.

The election of the town officers of the town of Deerpark took place yesterday. The entire Know-Nothing ticket is said to have been elected by large majorities. Mr. BENNETT, at present a member of the Assembly, who was the Whig candidate for Supervisor, was defeated by a majority of 11.

Peekskill Town Election.

PEEKSKILL, Wednesday, March 28.

The election for town officers held yesterday, resulted in the success of the Know-Nothings by majorities ranging from three to four hundred. Only two tickets were run—American and Fusion.

Rumor About Baker.

CAPE ISLAND, Wednesday, March 28.

It is reported here that BAKER, the murderer of POOLE, was landed at this point, and is now secreted in the woods. Our citizens have turned out for search.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28—9 P. M.

We had a few flakes of snow at noon. It is now clear, with the thermometer standing at 36° above zero.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 28.

The River is four feet and eight inches, and falling.

There are two inches of snow on the ground.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 146 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax. She takes out $779,000 in specie.

Cotton Factory Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The cotton factory belonging to SMITH, CUTTER & Co., in Amherst, N. H., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

No Signs of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 28—10 P. M.

We have no tidings of the steamer *Asia*, now 11½ days out from Liverpool. Wind Northwest.

Health Officer Confirmed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

Mr. THOMPSON has been confirmed as Health Officer, rumor says, by the casting vote of the President of the Senate.

The Liquor Law Vetoed in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 27.

Governor BARSTOWE, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

At the afternoon session of the Senate yesterday, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill for suppression of intemperance, was taken into consideration. The question was on the agreeing to the report of the Committee and referring the bill to a Select Committee to report complete.

The amendments offered and rejected in the Committee were renewed in the Senate. The motion to strike out the clauses providing for searching out, seizing and destroying "the critter," was voted down; Ayes, 10; Noes, 17.

There was then a protracted discussion on the motion to strike out the clause providing a distinct penalty for each offence, and a hard struggle to keep it in, but the motion finally prevailed.

Fixing the time for the law to go into operation was arranged without any debate, but by a close vote.

I think the bill will this afternoon be referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

CHURCH TENURE.

It takes but a few words to tell the story of to-day's proceedings in the Assembly. The bill to regulate the tenure of Church property was the special order, and as such was taken up and discussed the entire session. It was finally ordered to a third reading.

A MILL TAX.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a bill to levy a Mill Tax upon all the taxable property of the State, the proceeds to be paid into the General Fund.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

As a basis for banking had another consideration in the Senate this morning, lasting up to the hour for Executive Session. Without arriving at any conclusion, the Committee reported progress.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Took place at 12 o'clock to-day, as per standing rule of the Senate. I hear it said that Dr. RICHARD H. THOMPSON, of this city, was confirmed as Health Officer of the port of New-York, and it is further said that the vote stood 14 to 14, and that the Lieutenant-Governor gave the casting vote to the Doctor.

No other nominations were acted on. J. B. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

The Senate this afternoon referred the Temperance bill to a Select Committee to report complete. The Committee is BISHOP, HOPKINS and HALSEY. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote fixing the 4th of July as the day for putting the bill in full operation. J. B. S.

Mr. Delavan's Reply to Mr. Chambers.

ALBANY, March 28, 1855.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I perceive there has been published in the *Journal* of Tuesday evening last some strictures on my conduct, over the signature of J. J. CHAMBERS. As I do not think the public would be edified, or the Temperance cause promoted, by any explanation I might offer, or defence set up in reply to the imputations brought forward against me by Mr. CHAMBERS, I shall not claim the privilege that I doubt not your sense of justice would grant me, of relying to anything personal to myself in his communication. But though I shall not claim this privilege, I trust you will do me the favor to publish in behalf of Mr. BURLEIGH, a letter from him, which will more effectually than anything I could say explain our relations and prevent his being, by the remarks of Mr. CHAMBERS, placed in a false position before the public.

I might, by publishing letters which have been received both from Chancellor WALWORTH and Mr. STEBBINS, of the Assembly, give equally satisfactory evidence to the public that there exists as little cause for imputing any serious misunderstanding, loss of confidence, or alienation of feeling between those gentlemen and myself, as between myself and Mr. BURLEIGH; but this does not seem necessary at present.

Respectfully yours, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

[COPY.] ALBANY, March 19, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Mr. SCOVILL informed me that it had been reported that an attack was to be made upon you through the public press, and that it had been intimated that I was in some way to be a party in it. I trust it is not necessary for me to make any denial of this intimation. I have never, so far as I am aware, said or done anything that can justify it; and if your enemies are counting upon my aid in any such matter, they are "reckoning without their host." I can engage in no attack upon your character, for I believe you an upright and honest man. Such differences of opinion as may exist between us in relation to public matters, shall not blind me to what you have done for temperance, nor to the general excellence of your character, so as to lead me to disparage the one or assail the other. I shall not mix myself up in other people's quarrels, and if I am ever so unfortunate as to have one of my own with you, (which I trust may never be,) I can assure you that you will be the first person to know it.

I am too sincerely grateful to you for recent kindness, and I have known you too long, to engage in any impeachment of your character or motives, for I feel such a course would be alike unjust to you and dishonorable to myself.

With cordial respect, I remain your friend,

WM. H. BURLEIGH.

More Blood!—Two Men Shot!!

From the New-Orleans True Delta, March 21.

The Billiard room of the St. Charles Hotel was about 3 o'clock yesterday the scene of a bloody tragedy, in which two men lost their lives. Rumors in relation to the matter were various and somewhat contradictory, but as far as we could judge from the stories told us, the facts were as follows: WILLIAM HARRISON, better known as BILL HARRISON, had two or three years ago been a witness in the Theatre Alley murder case, in which a cabman named JOHN DUFFY was implicated. In that affair, it will be remembered, a man named WEYMOUTH was killed, and another named GREEN was dangerously wounded. After a hearing of the case DUFFY was acquitted, but he had, it is stated, always entertained a grudge against HARRISON for the testimony he had given in relation to the matter. They had frequently met since the occurrence in question, but no intimacy existed between them.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon they met on Gravier-street, at the southern side of the St. Charles Hotel, and getting into conversation, high words passed between them. In answer to something that DUFFY said, HARRISON called him a liar. DUFFY then attempted to strike HARRISON, some say he drew a pistol on him, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and commenced to fire at him. DUFFY then started to run, and ran into the St. Charles billiard saloon, closely pursued by HARRISON, who continued to fire at DUFFY. One of the shots took effect on DUFFY, and another on an innocent third party, Dr. HORATIO PARSONS, who happened to be in the billiard room at the time, and who, from all we could learn, was a stranger to HARRISON and DUFFY. DUFFY, after being shot, ran out of the billiard room to St. Charles-street, where he fell, and soon after expired, and Dr. PARSONS ran from the billiard saloon after he was shot, towards Gravier-street, and fell on the sidewalk a corpse. Such is the version of the bloody affair, as near as it was possible to gather the facts from the conflicting statements of the parties who were in and about the billiard room at the time.

During the evening there were a thousand and one versions of the affair in the mouths of as many different persons, one of which was that DUFFY commenced shooting first, and that after receiving his fatal wound from HARRISON's pistol and while running out of the billiard room towards the street, he, without turning round, fired over his shoulder at HARRISON, who was in pursuit, and killed Dr. PARSONS. On the street, and near to where DUFFY fell, a single barrel pistol, supposed to be his, was found, which had not been discharged.

A post-mortem examination was held yesterday on the bodies of PARSONS and DUFFY and one witness examined, when the investigation was postponed until this morning, when further testimony will perhaps be elicited.

Dr. PARSONS, the accidental victim in this unfortunate affair, was a native of Texas, and but 24 years of age. About two months ago he was married to Miss ANNIE JONES, the only daughter of Dr. JAMES JONES, who till within a year or so, resided in the Fourth District of this city. Dr. PARSONS was a graduate of the Medical School of this city, and received his diploma but a few days since.

HARRISON, immediately after the shooting, surrendered himself to the police authorities. He was formerly a pilot on the river, and is at present the proprietor of two steamboat bars. Recently he has spent most of his time about the city, where he bears the reputation of a sporting character, or gambler.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

The Four Years incarceration of Henri Carnel who murdered Rosseau in Dey-street—Visit among the Culprits—Their present Condition and Actions—The Penitent and Hardened Criminals on the same Corridor—The Case of Connor the Liverpool Sailor.

Yesterday, one of our special reporters visited the cells of the numerous persons now confined within the walls of the City Prison, upon indictments charging them with the crime of MURDER. As the semi-annual term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer is near at hand, and will probably dispose of this frightful Calendar of assassins before adjourning, the following sketch of the offenders will be found interesting at this time:

HENRI CARNEL, THE DEY-STREET MURDERER.

Many of our readers recollect the long confinement in the Centre-street marble Prison of BABE, the pirate, who murdered the captain and crew of a merchant ship, on the high seas, and COLT, the murderer of ADAMS, at the Granite Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street; but neither of them compare with the case of HENRI CARNEL, who deliberately murdered an old man in Dey-street, named ROSSEAU, and stabbed the two sons of deceased with the same dagger that pierced their father's heart. The crime was committed in the dead hour of night, and although the perpetrator effected an escape, his progress was checked by falling down an embankment and breaking his leg. He was subsequently arraigned for trial, and being poor, friendless, and unable to speak the English language, the Court assigned HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., as his counsel. Every effort within the human power of Mr. CLINTON was exerted in behalf of the prisoner, but the evidence against him was conclusive and the Jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*. The zeal of Mr. CLINTON was not the least dampened by this result, and notwithstanding the prosecution was represented by the late able and eloquent District Attorney, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, he managed to note a bill of objections, sufficient, eventually, to obtain a *new trial* for the culprit, whom every man, woman and child pronounced guilty. The proceedings respecting the appeal for another trial were published at length in the DAILY TIMES, and the first action taken was by Judge HARRIS, of the Supreme Court, Albany, who granted a stay of proceedings some twelve hours prior to the time designated for the murderer's execution. The documents created great excitement at the time, in consequence of their being officially served upon Sheriff CARNLEY, *while he was in the act of preparing the doomed man to walk to the scaffold*, which had been erected in the rear of the main prison. The Sheriff was rather inclined to pay no attention to the mandate, but upon due reflection, and after long interviews with our City Judiciary and with District Attorney BLUNT, he resolved to obey the order. Finally the matter was carried to the Court of Appeals by Mr. CLINTON, argued on the bill of exceptions, and to the astonishment of all persons familiar with the affair, a new trial was unanimously granted. Term after term of the Oyer and Terminer has passed, and the Public Prosecutor being unable to find the principal witness, (who sailed for South America shortly after the murder,) CARNEL has not been noticed on the Calendars, and is now nearly *four years without setting his feet on the soil*, or breathing air, except through prison ventilators.

We learn that some action in regard to this criminal will be had during the approaching term of the Oyer and Terminer. The result will be looked for by the community with considerable anxiety. During the long incarceration of this man, he has remained very quiet, and has always avoided conversation with visitors. He has grown exceedingly fat and hearty, and having a strong propensity for pedestrianism, takes daily walks on the corridor, and is estimated to have *traveled several hundred miles* since his conviction. The keepers of the Prison speak in terms of commendation concerning the manner in which CARNEL has conducted himself for the long period of his confinement.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY POISON.

The Swedish sailor, named ANDREW WILLIAMS, who took the life of his wife by administering arsenic in her coffee, is closely confined in a cell near that of CARNEL. He was convicted of the crime during the October Session, and is now awaiting the result of an application by H. L. CLINTON, Esq., to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a new trial. The culprit appears buoyed up with an idea of success in this movement. He was under sentence of death, but that having passed, and should the Court refuse to grant the application, he will be re-sentenced by the Court next month.

SCHAFFENBURGH, WHO KILLED HIS MISTRESS.

The German named WILLIAM SCHAFFENBURGH, who became jealous of his mistress, Miss HELEN MEYERS, and plunged a dirk into her side, in September last, at No. 60 Greenwich-street, is apparently unconscious of the situation in which he is placed. The culprit is a singular-looking individual, unable to speak ten words of English. He has an unusual large head and constantly looks downward. An occasional visitor calls to see the accused, but he shows no disposition to be communicative to either an acquaintance or a stranger.

PETER M. LAWSON, THE BELGIAN.

We next saw the Belgian, PETER M. LAWSON, who took the life of JOHN O'NEAL, at a rum-hole in the First Ward on the night of 17th December last. This poor creature speaks the English language, and committed the fearful crime while on a spree, and drinking what the old tars term *grog*. He says he was so inflated with these alcoholic beverages as to be half crazy. He is a stout, athletic man, with a good countenance, and has no doubt seen better days in his native land.

EBBELER, WHO SHOT JOHN GILROY.

On the same tier there is another German for murder, who is unable to speak the English language. We allude to WM. EBBELER, who stands indicted for causing the death of JOHN GILROY last October, in Ninth-avenue, by shooting him in the head with a musket. This prisoner looks rather wildly, and latterly has given the Keepers considerable trouble. He acts very strange at times, and appears to imagine that some person is always talking about him and the offence he is charged with.

THE BURGLARS WHO SHOT A POLICE OFFICER.

In adjoining cells are two burglars named JAS. RYAN and JUSTIN PATTEN, who are indicted for murdering Police Officer CAHILL, in the Eleventh Ward, in the month of September last. It is alleged these culprits were discovered breaking into a dwelling-house by the deceased officer, who attempted to secure them, and was shot dead on the spot. These men are two of the most hardened criminals now in the Tombs, and act similar to those of the "Saul and Howlett" gang that infested our City two or three years ago. PATTEN is termed by the Keepers a "hard customer," and he does not appear to appreciate the condition or the fate that awaits him. His confederate is also apparently void of all feeling in regard to the crime for which they will soon be placed at the bar of Justice to answer. RYAN was born in Ireland, and PATTEN in the United States. Each of the culprits have a father, sisters and brothers, living, who visit them quite often and endeavor to console them.

HAMMILL, THE UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE EMPLOYE.

The *employé* of the United States Bonded Warehouse, named TERENCE HAMMILL, who kicked his wife (ELIZA) to death at No. 32 Trinity-place, in January last, is quite reconciled, and does not deny the awful crime. Notwithstanding he had held a good situation at the Broad-street Bonded Warehouse, he was left penniless, and we are informed that his friends recently raised a fund sufficient to secure the legal services of HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., to defend him at the approaching trial.

A BOY INDICTED FOR MURDER.

A lad "young in years" but "old in sin," named EDWARD ALLEN, is the next culprit on the fearful list; he stands indicted for taking the life of an Irishman, named PATRICK QUINN, in Anthony-street, on the 5th of November last, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a large knife. This unfortunate boy is the son of JAMES ALLEN, deceased, who was at one period a policeman in the Third Ward. The family is of the first respectability and an uncle—URIAH ALLEN—of the prisoner, residing in Jersey City, is endeavoring to intercede for the juvenile, with the hope of getting him off, and sending him to a foreign land.

THE CONFLICT WITH WEAPONS ON BOARD THE PACKET-SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR.

The case of a Liverpool sailor, named THOMAS CONNOR, who has been confined in the Tombs for the past *twelve weeks*, seems to be deserving of sympathy. CONNER has been a voyager between New-York and Liverpool for the last fifteen years, and when on board of the packet-ship *James Foster, Jr.*, last January, getting ready to put to sea, he (CONNER) was struck in the head with a slung-shot by Mr. CROSS, the second mate. During an interview with CONNER, he assured our reporter that he merely stabbed CROSS in *self-defence*, and was then dragged to the station-house, thence to the City Prison, where he has since been held in durance vile to await the result of the mate's injuries. During the *melée* CROSS shot at CONNER with a revolver, and one ball took effect in the upper part of his cheek, mangling the flesh in a frightful manner, and was only extracted a few days ago by Dr. COVIL. It seems rather singular that CONNOR, *who was first attacked*, should have thus been incarcerated for weeks and months, and the mate allowed to sail in the steamer *Pacific* for Europe. The matter will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the Court during the coming week, and if the statement of CONNOR be true, there is no doubt but he will at once receive a discharge from his loathsome cell.

THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF POOLE.

The two noted pugilists named JAMES TURNER and MCLAUGHLIN *alias* PARGENE, having been indicted as principals with LEWIS BAKER, in the murder of BILL POOLE, are kept confined in seperate cells, to avoid their communicating together. PARGENE appears bold, while TURNER looks haggard and care-worn. They will probably be arraigned next Tuesday to answer the terrible crime.

In closing our account of these offenders we desire to acknowledge our thanks to Mr. GRAY, the Warden, JOHN WHITMORE, the Clerk and CHAS. HOOPLE, Keeper of the City Prison, for the facilities extended to our Reporter in obtaining the necessary information.

RECAPITULATION OF THE OFFENDERS.

1. WM. SCHAFFENBURGH.
2. PETER M. LAWSON.
3. WM. EBBELER.
4. JAMES RYAN.
5. JUSTIN PATTEN.
6. TERENCE HAMMILL.
7. EDWARD ALLEN.
8. HENRI CARNEL.
9. ANDREW WILLIAMS.
10. THOMAS CONNOR.*
11. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, alias "Pargene."
12. JAMES TURNER.

* See explanation in this man's case.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE CYPRIANS.

Exhibition at the Mayor's Office.

Crowds were attracted to the Mayor's Office yesterday, as well by the public notification of the fact, as by the open parade of *forty-one* frail specimens of the weaker sex through the streets of our City, from the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, accompanied by the Police and Captains of those Stations, who arrested the parties pursuant to the instructions issued by the Mayor on Tuesday.

An expectant crowd awaited their arrival. Some who are habitually and constitutionally prone to feast their morbid appetite by witnessing and gloating over scenes of depravity, and the worst phases of human character, were prominent and anxious spectators of this novel exhibition. Others who, either having shared in the profits or pleasures of the guilty ones, were from personal considerations by no means indifferent lookers on. Others, too, there were, who witnessed that scene with poignant regret, who in their inmost souls lamented the fate of those poor erring creatures, and breathed forth a silent but earnest prayer that this step toward outward reform might lead also to the reclamation of the wretched beings against whom this crusade is commenced.

Forty-one females were brought before Justice OSBORNE, by Captains TURNBULL and KISSNER and their respective officers. From the Eighth Ward, fifteen entered the office in single file, headed by Capt. TURNBULL, who was in a short time followed by Capt. KISSNER of the Fourteenth Ward, with a retinue of 26. The ages of the parties arrested varied from 16 to 40; most of them were quite young, and were natives of the United States, England, Ireland and Germany, respectively. Their appearance was as diversified as their number, and comported with the idea generally entertained of such characters. Many of them, habituated by a course of profligacy and exposure to such a scene as was enacted yesterday, met it unblushingly, and inwardly laughed at the futile attempt about to be made to effect their reformation. Many, who, though not novices in the ways of evil, and had yet left them some sparks of woman's birthright, felt their degradation—bewailed it, and promised amendment; but who was to take the poor Magdalens by the hand!—who undertake the task of enabling within them a horror of their guilty career, and hold out hopes that by a future amendment the past would be forgotten, and they would again become good members of the community? The tears, perhaps of true penitence flowed in vain and unheeded; and the yearnings after the opportunity of once again walking in the paths of virtue were exceeded by the obduracy too often the precursor of a life of total abandonment. Finally, there were specimens of those who had just passed the Rubicon and stept over the threshold of criminality, whose thoughts reverted to a period (a few brief months since) when, happy in the possession of friends and home, they knew not guilt,—whose feelings and sentiments were not yet blunted by contact with vice, and could be easily induced to change their lives—these too, felt deeply impressed with a sense of shame and humiliation at their fallen condition, with a gloomy retrospect to look back on, and but a faint ray of hope to gleam through their dark and doubtful future course.

A mother succeeded in procuring the discharge of an unfortunate daughter upon promising Judge OSBORNE that she would take her home from the City. Seven others were dismissed in consequence of the officers being unable to substantiate any charge against them, one of whom we were informed was arrested (despite her protestations of being a married woman and innocent of any crime) immediately after leaving the care and forcibly brought to the Station-House.

But one feeling seemed to pervade the well disposed persons who witnessed the scene—that of profound pity for the poor victims of crime and regret that some other mode of reformation could not be adopted than indiscriminately consigning all to the Penitentiary, where evil associations and the conviction that they are more sinned against than sinning, will send them forth again when their term of imprisonment shall have expired, if not more hardened, but little improved.

Strictures were very freely passed upon the summary and arbitrary manner in which they were dealt with, as no examination whatever was granted them before committal.

The following is the list of the persons arrested, who were severally dealt with as set forth after their names:

	Names.	Residence.	Calling.	How long.	Term.
1	Frances Loudon	60 Green	Prostitute	—*	1
2	Mrs. Wade	8 Clark	Prostitute	—*	6
3	Mary Christie	125 Mercer	Prostitute	—*	6
4	Frances Hunter	125 Mercer	Prostitute	10	6
5	Louisa Lathrop	125 Mercer	Prostitute	16	6
6	Anna Thomas	Crosby st.	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Ellen Spicer	Crosby st.	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Adelaide Webb	Varick st.	Prostitute	3	[illegible]
9	E. Williams	W. Broadway	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Emma Taylor	Crosby st.	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Josephine Horton	[illegible]	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Catharine Myers	[illegible]	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Margaret Greenwood	Laurens st.	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Eliza Anderson	Eighth st.	Prostitute	—*	6

FROM FOURTEENTH WARD.

	Names.	Calling.	How long.	Term.
15	Margaret Jackson	Prostitute	2	dis'd
16	Emma Bagan	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
17	Mary Robinson	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
18	Margaret Foley	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
19	Catharine Sanford	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
20	Mary [illegible]	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
21	Catharine Dunn	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
22	Ann Gorman	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
23	Harriet Sheaffer	Prostitute	[illegible]	dis'd
24	Ann O'[illegible]	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Sarah Miller	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	Mary Kelly	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	Elizabeth Irwin	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Sarah Jones	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	Bridget Clancy	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Mary Keane	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Mary Thompson	Prostitute	12	[illegible]
32	Johanna O'Brien	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	Catharine Cook	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Mary Linden	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Mary Smith	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Anna Squires	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Mary Dunn	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Mary Owens	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	Sarah Brown	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Mary Mitchell	Prostitute	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Refused to tell.

Broadway was entirely deserted by night-walkers last night.

STORMING A DUTCHMAN'S CASTLE.

Capture of Eight Rowdies.

"When Dutch meet Dutch,
Then flows the *Lager Bier!*"

Yesterday afternoon an exciting scene occurred at the Lower Police Court, before Justice CONNOLLY, in relation to a bloody battle at the lager bier and grocery establishment of a German named JOHN G. TEITGEN, corner of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. It appears from the evidence of the proprietor, that a gang of up-town bullies entered his premises for the purpose of adjusting matters concerning a challenge for a prize fight between PETER FERGUSON and DOMINICK CARROLL. The proceedings did not exactly suit TEITGEN, and he exclaimed, in broken English, "You d—n sporters, vot for you cum in my shop to raise de tevil for? I vant you to go out or I get von (one) officer." To this command the rowdies replied, "Shut up, you ——, or we'll storm yer shanty; we won't do nothin' else." The Dutchman became greatly excited, and when about to take measures to remove his obnoxious customers, the "boys" were true to their word, and sure enough *stormed the castle* with great violence. Decanters and bottles were hurled in all directions, oil cans were upset, gin and whisky casks damaged, and entire window-sashes were smashed. During the affray, the poor Dutchman received several cuts and stabs in his face, and was *minus* a finger, that some of the outlaws severed with a beef-knife. Upon this state of facts becoming known, Justice CONNOLLY acted with commendable promptness, and committed eight of the desperadoes to the Tombs, in default of $300 bail each. They gave their names as DOMINICK CARROLL, THOMAS RILEY, WILLIAM TRAVIS, (an ex-policeman,) PETER FERGUSON, JOHN NICHOLS, THOMAS O'DONNELL, JOHN STEWART and GEORGE WHITNEY.

☞ Mr. JAMES T. BRADY is announced to deliver a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, this evening, on "The Influence of Useful Inventions to Social Life." The Institute lectures are free to all.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.

Charter or No Charter—Meeting Against the Proposed Municipal Organization.

A meeting of the "Independent Citizens" of the ancient and respectable village of Hoboken was held last (Wednesday) night, in POLLOCK's Hotel, pursuant to a public call inviting them to a public demonstration of their opposition to the measure. There was a very large attendance.

Mr. FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER was chosen Chairman.

Mr. CHARLES T. PERRY was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the assemblage, and was followed by

Mr. SPIERMAN, a German, who said he was requested to address them in a language in which he was not fluent, nor under his power. He came forward to state what had been done at the meeting of German citizens of this village, which had been held last night. They were laboring under a difficulty. He might be again pardoned if he could not explain himself as well as he could wish, but his heart was with the United States; his heart was for America, and so was the heart of every German in the whole village, and in the whole United States. And if they had kept a different meeting of none but Germans, it was because a great many of them could not follow this discussion in English. That was the idea, although they had no national feeling. They did not think they were Germans in coming here to the United States; they came here for the purpose of becoming American citizens. It was concluded in the German meeting last night that they should be willing to vote against the Charter; it had been open to every one to say whether he was or not in favor of the Charter, and the general conclusion was that they would vote against it. [Applause.]

After an interval of some minutes, during which several gentlemen were called for,

Mr. JOHN M. BOARD, in compliance with the calls of many of the audience, rose and said: The object of the meeting having been already stated by the Chair, it was now for them to consider, whether they should adopt the proposed Charter or not. He stood before them as an opponent of that Charter and for reasons which he would endeavor to explain. The proposal for this Charter originated from the opposition to Mr. STEVENS' recent project about the public school. The school project was defeated, and out of that rose the present Charter. The original Charter differed from this—it was concocted in secret—it came into this breathing world covered with sin and corruption. And so much was public opinion opposed to this, that no man had the confidence to come forward and own its paternity. There was not a man in Hoboken who dared to come forward and advocate this Charter openly and on its merits. If, instead of being a mere *ignis fatuus*, it would secure cheaper Government, why was there not a man found to support it on that ground. There was a representative from this City called BOARD; he was at the bottom of this Charter [illegible] the State Legislature [illegible] present Charter was got up by trickery—it passed by fraud and corruption. By an unfair decision of the Chairman it was declared that two-thirds of the meeting called on the subject were in favor of it, and that was the sanction that carried to the measure. As a representative of several hundred respectable citizens of Hoboken, he [illegible] proceeded to Trenton with a remonstrance signed by some hundred [illegible] citizens, and had an interview with Mr. BOARD, and obtained from him a pledge that he would consider the best interests of his constituents, and he did so by disregarding that remonstrance, and asserting that two-thirds of the people were in favor of the measure. The Legislative Committee reported unanimously in its favor, although he (the speaker) had been informed by one of that Committee that it had never read it. If the Charter were a good one why was it not made public? [illegible] [illegible] Board, he [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Judge EVERETT, in the course of a lengthened speech, said he had no interest within the line of the law [illegible] was to be affected by this Charter; he held no property in the village, but it affected him as a tenant. If his landlord were compelled by increased taxation to raise his rent, then he would be interested as much as even as the property-owners. When this project was first mooted, he, in common with many fellow-citizens, was taken completely by surprise. He advised the people to vote according to their honest views and best interests, and expressed his entire concurrence in the result, whatever it might be.

After some further remarks by Mr. BEARD, the meeting adjourned.

The Adjustment of the Black Warrior Case.

From the Washington Union, March 28.

In consequence of the persistent misrepresentations by a few journals of the present condition of the *Black Warrior* case, we have procured access to the late dispatches in the State Department from the Spanish Government at Madrid, and proceed to give so much of the substance thereof as will free the subject of all doubt or uncertainty.

On the 21st of February, 1855, the Spanish Minister of State, Mr. LUZURIAGA, communicated to Mr. PERRY, acting Chargé at Madrid, the result of the new examination of the facts and circumstances of the *Black Warrior* case which he had recently announced in the Cortes that his Government had determined to make. He says, that "of the documents relative to this information, that which in the first degree has fixed the attention of the Government has been the dispatch of Mr. MARCY, which Mr. SOULE was pleased to communicate in the conference which took place on the [illegible] of December last. Its perusal left on the minds of the ministers of her Majesty the impression that, in putting about the fulfilment of the laws applicable to the case of the *Black Warrior*, the authorities at the Havana did not take into account the importance of certain antecedents, which—though on account of their own vicious and illegal nature, they did not invalidate the efficacy of these laws—were nevertheless, from the fact of their having existed for a considerable period without correction, a sufficient reason for softening the effects of the 'provisions infringed.'" The dispatch alluded to by the Spanish Minister is the answer of Mr. MARCY to the positions taken in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair by Mr. CALDERON when the case was first presented; and the "antecedents" alluded to were made the ground of an argument by Mr. MARCY against the positions of Mr. CALDERON, the correctness of which the present Minister of State fully concedes. In further announcing to our Chargé the conclusions to which the Spanish Government have come, Mr. LUZURIAGA proceeds to say, that "the first is, that the officers of the Custom House of the Havana and the consignees of the *Black Warrior* were agreed in the understanding, that the manifest of this vessel, in its periodical, or at least, in continued arrivals in transit from and to some point to another of the United States, should be written with the formula, *in ballast*, whether in effect she was really in ballast or was only carrying merchandise in transit." He adds: "It is also found that, by a like understanding between the officers of the Custom-House and the consignees, the practice had been adopted of asking for and obtaining the clearance of the vessel a short time before her arrival at the Havana." Having conceded these two points, which were pressed with preeminent earnestness by Mr. MARCY, the Spanish Minister concludes: "It not appearing, therefore, that any harm has been caused to the public revenue, and the will and intention to cause it not having existed, the conditions of a crime are lacking, and lacking also, consequently, the basis on which could be justified the confiscation or any penalty against the captain and consignees."

The Spanish Minister next concedes the correctness of Mr. MARCY's position in regard to the right of the officers of the *Black Warrior* to rectify their manifest within twelve hours, counted not from and after the issue of the clearance, but from the arrival of the vessel at the port of Havana, and the presentation of the manifest. He admits that, "on account of the exercise of this right having been denied them, without which they would have put themselves right according to the regulations, an infringement appeared existing which really would have ceased to exist." In recognizing these truths, the Spanish Minister says his Government renders justice the tribute which it will never deny to it. "This appreciation," adds the Minister, "of the case of the *Black Warrior* gives cause for the determination which the Government of her Majesty has adopted of repairing the damages occasioned to American citizens by dispositions which it has not found in conformity to strict justice, hoping that the Government of Washington, as well as the interested persons themselves, in proving these damages, will keep present the same principles of equity, disinterestedness and impartiality which have induced the Spanish Government to indemnify them. I have, then, the honor to manifest to you, for the information of your Government, that her Majesty's Government is now ready to satisfy the damages in question as soon as the proper account shall be presented and its amount approved in the usual form."

It will be recollected that in demanding reparation for the injuries and wrongs in this case our Government insisted on some decisive mark of displeasure on the part of the Spanish Government towards the functionaries at Havana who had participated in the outrage. On this point the Spanish Minister says, in the dispatch from which we have made the foregoing abstract and extracts, that, "seeing that none of the authorities who took part in the affair are now in the exercise of any public office in the Island of Cuba, the Government of her Majesty, which, by condemning as culpable their conduct, manifests strongly the displeasure which this conduct causes it, considers that it has fulfilled by this act a duty, honorable alike from the noble principle from which it emanates, and for the advantageous end to which it is directed." In another dispatch of the same date from Mr. LUZURIAGA to Mr. PERRY, he says, "that the Government of her Majesty will submit to the supreme tribunal of justice the examination of the conduct observed by the authorities of Cuba who took part in the unjust proceedings in the affair of the *Black Warrior*."

In giving publicity to the concessions made by the Spanish Government in regard to our demands for reparation in the *Black Warrior* affair, we cannot withhold the expression of our gratification that this case, which at one time threatened the disturbance of our peaceful relations with Spain, has been brought to so prompt and so honorable settlement. We are gratified, also, that, in determining to render tardy justice for the wrongs and injuries connected with it, the Spanish ministry have paid so signal and so unreserved a tribute to the ability displayed by Mr. MARCY in setting forth, and demonstrating by a course of unanswerable argument, the claims of our Government and citizens to full reparation. At the same time, we cannot forget that this is but one of a long list of cases which have been occurring and accumulating for years, and unless the future course of the Spanish Government shall manifest her readiness to render justice at an early day in those cases, the credit which her ministers claim for the present concession, will be materially diminished. We cannot forget, also, that the arrangement and settlement of all the causes of complaint already pending at Madrid, would still leave the relations between the two countries in so precarious a condition that new questions of irritation and disagreement may be reasonably anticipated. To secure to our Government indemnity for the future, something more must be done than the satisfactory adjustment of past difficulties.

At the very moment when we are announcing with pleasure the settlement of one outrage, we are forced to announce the commission of two others—thus proving conclusively that Madrid is not the place for securing that promptness of reparation which is essential as a guarantee for the continuance of peaceful relations. Whilst, therefore, we indulge the hope that the cases still pending at Madrid may be all speedily and satisfactorily arranged, we hope with, even more earnestness, but with much less prospect of having our hopes realized, that the late occurrences and the manner of treating them by our Government, will produce such a change in the policy of the Spanish Government in regard to the Cuban possessions, as will remove, effectually and forever, all further causes of disagreement between the two Governments.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER THREE.

Foundations of Colleges—Yale and Princeton—Influence of Religion on Education—Sectarian Colleges—Presbyterians—Change in the Methodists—Roman Catholic Colleges—Jesuit Teachers—Roman Catholic Education—Antioch and Oberlin Colleges, &c.—What College is Wanting.

CINCINNATI, February, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The census gives the number, the endowments and pupils of colleges; but does not show by whom they were founded, or what they teach! This is verily like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. I propose to show how, when, and with what institutions our colleges were founded, and are carried on. I cannot do this in great detail, but perhaps sufficiently to throw some light on the bare figures.

1. *As to Time.*—The census says there are 239 colleges in the United States, and I believe it to be very nearly correct. Now, it is important to know in what order these have grown up. I cannot ascertain precisely the foundation of all the new colleges; but in round numbers the following is the order of time:

Colleges founded prior to 1700	3
Colleges founded between 1700 and 1750	1
Colleges founded between 1750 and 1800	24
Colleges founded between 1800 and 1820	25
Colleges founded between 1820 and 1840	100
Colleges founded between 1840 and 1855	86

It will be seen that from 1820 to the present time, there has been a perfect mania for colleges—no less than 186 having been founded in twenty years! The mania now runs chiefly towards Medical, Law and Female Colleges—the charters for which seem to be granted, like patents for medicine, under a popular belief that diseases can be cured by law, and women educated by charter! In the old city of Cincinnati we have *five* medical colleges. We can choose whether we will be cured, by law, with *all* medicines, with *select* medicines, with *no* medicine at all—or, by the potent strength of *steam!*

2. *Of the Foundations of Colleges.*—Great stress is laid on the endowments of colleges, but I think without much reason. In the middle ages a learned monk and his colleagues opened a college in a great barn, and thousands flocked to him. You may depend on it, that where there is genius and learning, there will be willing hearers; and where there is a mere semblance of learning, without genius, there will be no hearers. Laws cannot charter genius, nor wealth create learning. The sooner the world knows this the better. Think of some ignorant Legislature undertaking to create a college, or some stupid professor sleeping under the splendid endowments of Harvard, attempting to draw Young America round him! But let me proceed.

Yale College was founded by the gift of a few books, presented by some poor clergymen; and afterwards received some aid from Governor YALE and Bishop BERKELEY. It was never, however, properly speaking, endowed. New-Jersey College (Princeton) was founded by Governor BELCHER, as a seminary of "*Religion and Learning.*" Gov. BELCHER also gave it his library of about 500 volumes. This college has had no endowment except what it has begged from the public—yet it is one of the most thorough and useful institutions of learning in America. I need not proceed further to show the general fact that nineteenths of American colleges have been founded expressly as *religious* institutions, and they are now mainly supported by religious sects. Indeed, what sane man can think of separating religion from learning? It is impossible, according to the principles of national being. When a country ceases to have religion, it will go into dissolution; and when it ceases to conform to the religion it has, there will be a conflict which will destroy its civil structure, and cause a new one to rise on its ruins. What then is to be done? Just what we have done. Give religion its just influence; but let it be through *voluntary modes of action.* Thus we have nearly all our colleges in the hands of sects—though the education is not really sectarian. Thus:

	Colleges.	Theo. Sem's.
Presbyterian	40	17
Congregational	11	6
Lutheran	3	2
Episcopal	8	3
Methodist	16	—
Baptist	16	10
Roman Catholic	19	17
Unitarian	2	1
State and Nothingarian	25	—

From the above table it will be seen that the Presbyterians have (of all forms) 51 colleges, and 25 Theological Seminaries; or nearly one-half of the whole, under Sectarian influence.

The Methodists do not seem to have had any College in the United States prior to 1828. Previously to that time, they generally favored an uneducated Ministry, who might be like the poor fishermen of Galilee, in one thing, if not in another. Recently, however, the Methodists have become zealous in the good work of education, and desire rather to imitate Paul the scholar, than Peter the fisherman.

The attempt to make a College or University which shall get along without Religion, has been tried several times, and in each instance most signally failed. The University of Virginia was one instance. If there was ever a man who could succeed in such a scheme, it was Mr. JEFFERSON. Yet even he utterly failed. The University of Virginia *is now completely under Christian influences.* The trial was made in Transylvania University, (Lexington,) by Dr. HOLLEY, nominally Unitarian, but really nothing. The moment his views were exposed he fell, and the College fell. The Presbyterian College, at Danville, has fallen heir to the former glory of Transylvania.

The Roman Catholic Colleges are quite peculiar. They are as completely European as if they had never crossed the Atlantic. Teachers, modes of instruction and principles, are all European. At least, if there be any exception I have not seen it. Of the 173 persons who compose the Faculties of 19 Roman Catholic Colleges, 106 are Jesuits. The Colleges at St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, Mobile and New-York, are conducted and taught by Jesuits. Their mode of education is quite peculiar, and partakes very much of the Medieval ideas. They have much more of French and German literature, metaphysics and belles lettres, than they have of solid science. It is showy rather than profound.

In Ohio, we have two Colleges which are rather nondescripts; but which have attracted no small share of popular attention. These are Oberlin and Antioch. Oberlin was founded on the principle of *teaching both sexes* and all colors, and avoiding the use of the heathen classics. It has had great success, and given a very good education to a great number of persons. It has averaged about 500 students; about one-third of whom are female, and many are colored. Some of the most prominent speakers on Abolition and Women's Rights have come from Oberlin.

Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Green County, is founded on very nearly the same ideas; though I do not know whether they receive colored people. It has only been founded about a year; but has 300 students, and promises to have double that number in the coming year. It is sustained by the Society of "Christians," who are generally Unitarians, and hence their choice of Mr. MANN for President, who had a broad reputation, and yet was in a great degree independent of the regular conservative sects. Mr. MANN will never be anything else than a brilliant thinker and writer,—though in the last point very exaggerated in style. But he will never make the impression in Ohio which he has done in Massachusetts.

There is a College wanting in this country. I should call it an American College. We want a College on the same general *form* as our old Colleges; but which discards what is obsolete, and embraces the ideality of American institutions. Such a College should have *five* classes instead of four. It should teach the whole scientific structure and functions of the developed physical creation; the philosophy of language and history; the structure and functions of American Government; the science of society, and the metaphysics of the New Testament.

Oberlin has attempted the ideality of American liberty; but it has made it ultra. The mixture of the races will never answer with the Anglo-Saxons, who are naturally exclusive, and tolerate no forced familiarity.

We are on the eve of great revolutions in Education. There is no part of our social system so behind the real wants of the American mind—of our high duties, and of our coming destiny—as our means and modes of Education. We want a higher Education for Mind, Morals and Manners.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE PAPAL CONSPIRACY EXPOSED AND PROTESTANTISM DEFENDED, in the light of Reason, History, and Scripture. By Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D. Boston: STEARNS & Co. 12mo., 436 pages, price $1 25 to $2.

Men of taste must not conclude because of the profusion of gold leaf on the back, and the gilded emblems on the sides of this book, that it is a catchpenny. The fact that Dr. BEECHER, of Boston, is its author, will, indeed, be convincing proof on this point for those who get through with its title-page. It is creditable to the author's high reputation, as a logical essay, is written in the right spirit—thoughtfully, calmly, and earnestly—and is adapted for popular and general use. Those who seek windy declamation or raving eloquence to make Rome howl, will not find it; but those who choose to see the stoutest arguments against Popery arrayed by a master-hand, and so put that the most unlearned may appreciate them, will prize it highly.

SCOTTISH SONGS, BALLADS AND POEMS. By HEW AINSLIE, author of the "Ingle Side," "On wi' the Tartan," "River o' Lock Ryan," &c. New-York: Redfield.

These are heart-stirring songs, written in the dialect that the author spoke when a boy—the language of SCOTT and BURNS. The author is now, and has been for thirty years, a "Far West" man, and the sound of such songs coming up from the busy fields he has cultivated, and out from such thick forests as he has been cutting, is an earnest that when America "gets time," we shall not lack creditable poetry. We have waited a month to get in a specimen of the author's wares—one brick from his structure—but we give it up in despair, owing to that everlasting "crowd upon our columns."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE. By WILLIAM B. WOOD, Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BAIRD. 12mo., 477 pages.

Months ago this volume had reached its third thousand, and how much higher it has since run, we do not know. Its popularity, however, is not at all unaccountable. Mr. WOOD was formerly director of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria theatres, and in these Recollections he embraces notices of actors, authors and auditors in these several places, during a period of 40 years. He is gossipy and very communicative of what were secrets in their day. A portrait representing the author as one of fine appearance, now "in the sere and yellow leaf," accompanies the volume, which is got up in BAIRD's unexceptionable style.

THE BELLS; A Collection of Chimes. By T. B. A. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

Many pleasant poems beside "The Bell," are here produced by a young author. They are all creditable, and some of unusual merit. In some it is easy enough to perceive what poets the young poet most fancies, in others we see T. B. A. only, and these, to our taste, are much the best. Marks of youth are evident about the book—some of them we hope will never wear off,—some will, to the author's advantage, with advancing age. The dedication is a model of beauty and propriety. It is simply "*To my Mother.*" We shall expect to hear again from T. B. A., and his notes, if they fulfill the promise of these first, will be always welcome.

PETITE HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE. A l'usage des Ecoles et des Familles. Par PETER PARLEY. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER ET CO.

Yankee boys and girls will long to know French enough to see through their foreign veil the gossipping stories about Universal History, of Peter Parley, who, not content with captivating the hearts of all young folks that speak and hear English, has turned to snatching the affections of the little "Parlez Vous." This is one of a series of books of the sort by Mr. GOODRICH—the *Histoire D'Amerique* and *Geographie Elementaire* being published in the same neat style, by the same house.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. By Cardinal LAMBRUSCHINI. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 18mo., 236 pages.

This treatise was written in 1843 and dedicated to Cardinal FRANSONI. The Catholic Church will welcome its republication at this moment. It is translated from the French by Mrs. J. SADLIER, and the Latin extracts from the Fathers are put into English by a clergyman. Besides the Polemical treatise, this volume has a History of the Doctrine by Father FELIX, S. J., a Discourse by St. ALPHONSO LIGUORI, the Letters Apostolic of Pope PIUS IX., and Cardinal WISEMAN's Pastoral.

BLACKWOOD for February is capital. The best political article is the first, reviewing the sources of danger to England. The "Story of the Campaign" is continued; it is one of the best stories of the Campaign that we meet. BARNUM is reviewed and BULWER appreciated in this number.

Dr. A. S. Wright.

MONDAY, March 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial on the California news, published this morning, the impression conveyed to the public is, that Dr. A. S. WRIGHT had attempted to evade the consequences of his suspension. As an act of justice, can I ask the publication of the accompanying card which appeared in the San Francisco *Journal* of Feb. 27. By so doing, you would greatly gratify many friends.

Yours, G.

DR. WRIGHT'S CARD.

We have been requested to publish the following:

In contradiction of the reports that Dr. WRIGHT has left the city, or made any attempt to do so, the undersigned certify on their own personal knowledge, that such reports are without ANY foundation, and that his whole time since the suspension of his Bank, has been devoted to the necessary efforts for meeting all his liabilities at an early day.

JOHN [illegible], A. M. [illegible],
C. E. [illegible], E. E. [illegible],
A. HARASZTHY, United States Mint Assayer.

CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

Judge Loring and Cambridge Law School—How the Resolutions of Sympathy were Carried.

Inasmuch as resolutions have been given to the public, as passed by the "Assembly of the Dane Law School," of which we are members, which resolutions we hold were illegally passed by the arbitrary action of a number of persons, who were not a majority of the School, we wish to make a plain statement of facts.

The Assembly is a society meeting every Friday evening, organized like a Legislative body, and subjected by its Constitution to parliamentary rules. It is composed of all members of the Law School who wish to take part in it. It is a fundamental rule of this body, the express condition on which it is permitted to meet, that it shall not allow the subject of Slavery to be introduced into its debates. On Friday, March 9, at the first meeting of the term, resolutions were introduced by a member from Missouri expressing the regret of the students at parting with Judge LORING, and complaining in strong terms of the "tyrannical and ungenerous" conduct of the Board of Overseers in regard to him. The objection was at once taken that the Assembly was not the place in which to introduce them, that a meeting of the students, specially called, was necessary; *first*, because the Assembly, which had often declared itself a different body from the Law School, had never been under Judge LORING, and secondly, because they could not be discussed there without introducing the subject of Slavery. They failed to be passed that evening.

The next Friday, March 16, these resolutions were withdrawn, and a member from Massachusetts introduced others substantially the same, which are before the public. The same objections were taken to these, and they failed to pass in consequence of a strenuous opposition called forth by an effort to subject them to the previous question, with the avowed design of preventing any discussion. After the Assembly had adjourned, which it is obliged to do at 10 o'clock, their friends undertook to pass them in what they declared was a "meeting of the students," though it had not been legally called. The Chair was taken by a student from Alabama, who refused to listen to any motion from the opposition, and amid the utmost confusion, put the question on the resolutions, and declared them carried. This was received with cheers by the friends of the resolutions, but the opponents protested against it as illegal, and it appeared to the actors themselves such a farce that they agreed to adjourn till the next afternoon, but no meeting was then held.

During the ensuing week much excitement prevailed, and the determination to override all parliamentary rules was freely expressed. In the course of the week, one of the Professors publicly requested the students to abstain from any expression of censure upon the action of the Board of Overseers. The same Professor also addressed a note, of the same purport, to the Speaker of the Assembly, which was entrusted for delivery to the Janitor. That officer, failing to find the Speaker, delivered it on Thursday evening, March 22, to one of the friends of the resolutions, at his request, he stating that he was going to the Speaker's room that evening, and would deliver it to him. The Speaker was in his room at this time, and until about 11 o'clock on Friday morning. It was placed in his room on Friday, after he was known to have left it for the day, and the boast was made that he "had not received it and should not." The Senior Professor also sent a note of a similar character to the Assembly, which was delivered to the Speaker, through the Clerk, at the meeting on Friday, the 23d. This the Speaker declined to notice. The Clerk stated to the Assembly that he had such a note from Professor PARKER, but it was voted, amid loud outcries, that it should not be read, and when the Librarian, to whom it was returned by the Clerk, attempted to read it, it was violently snatched from his hand by a member from Missouri, and retained till near the close of the meeting.

At this meeting on the 23d, from the very outset, every one not known to be in favor of the resolutions was refused a hearing. Another series of resolutions was attempted to be introduced, designed to conciliate all parties by omitting any censure of the Board of Overseers. These, too, were refused a hearing. To this arbitrary treatment the opposition would not submit, and after a long contest, the Speaker being unwilling to disregard every right of the opponents of the resolutions, withdrew, and called to the Chair a member from Illinois, who had no such scruples. The Clerk was ordered, in defiance of all rights and rules, to call the roll. This he refused to do, and with a protest against this arbitrary action, resigned his office. Another member was called upon to act as Clerk, but he, though a friend of the resolutions, denied the validity of any election otherwise than by ballot. A member from North Carolina was, however, found willing to act as Clerk. This individual proceeded to call the roll amidst such confusion that it was impossible to get at the sense of the meeting. The opposition, whenever amid the uproar one of their names was heard, refused to vote, or protested against the right of these persons to call their names. In this way the resolutions were declared to be carried.

The Speaker now took the Chair, and business was resumed, the first transaction being an election of Clerk by ballot—a virtual acknowledgment, it will be noticed, of the unlawful nature of the previous election.

In short, whatever action was taken upon the resolutions, was taken in defiance of all rules, in a body professing to be governed by parliamentary rules; against the injunction of the Faculty from whom alone that body derives its existence. It was taken without discussion, when the Chair was occupied by one who avowed his intention to recognize no opponent of the resolutions, and when there was no Clerk at the desk; and finally it was taken by a mere minority of the students. It is left to the public to say whether such resolutions can be fairly regarded as expressing the sense of the Dane Law School.

OPPONENTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, March 26, 1855.

Suicide of a Boston Bank-Teller.

The Boston papers of yesterday publish accounts of the suicide, on Tuesday, of THOMAS H. HOOPER, the Paying-Teller of the Merchants' Bank. The story of the cause is told in substance as follows: It seems that in examining the Teller's "cash account" on Monday, the President was induced, in consequence of the presence of an unusual amount of bills of one or two other Banks, to question him with regard to the matter. The Teller replied that his cash was correct, and, upon examination, his account with the Bank was found to be so. The President was at the Bank early on Tuesday morning, being still suspicious that all was not right, and renewed the inquiry of Mr. HOOPER why it was that he had on hand so large an amount of the bills of the Grocers' and Atlantic Banks. The reply was not entirely satisfactory, and Mr. HOOPER seemed displeased that the matter should be pressed, in view of the fact that his "cash account" had been found to be correct. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. HAVEN said his duty as President demanded a close inquiry, and Mr. HOOPER replied that this was true, and expressed the hope that the inquiry would be pursued without delay. He seemed cheerful about the matter.

At the close of this conversation, and without returning to his desk, he left the Bank, and nothing was heard of him until about 10½ o'clock, when the porter found his lifeless body suspended from a beam in the cellar of the Bank building. The porter, greatly frightened, and without having recognized the body, informed the Directors of the Bank that a "man had hung himself in the cellar." It appears, that immediately upon leaving the Bank, he proceeded to a store on Commercial-street, purchased a clothes line, and with it returned to the basement of the Bank. He doubled the cord, and having made a noose in one end, tied the other to a beam in the ceiling. The halter thus adjusted, he got upon a stool, tied his legs fast, put his neck in the noose, and allowed his body to suspend. Three strands of the rope were found to be broken, and it is supposed that this was occasioned by the first shock.

Inquiry was now instituted as to the presence of so large a number of the bills of other Banks, and it is supposed that on Monday afternoon, when Mr. HOOPER knew that the cash was to be examined by the Directors, he obtained, on certified checks, through the agency of a broker, Mr. AUGUSTUS E. PEABODY, the sum of $25,000 from the Atlantic Bank, and an equal sum from the Grocers' Bank. It was also ascertained that he borrowed some $23,000 from others. Mr. HOOPER was 38 years old. He leaves a wife and three children. He had been connected with the Merchants' Bank for a period of twenty-four years.

Coroner SMITH summoned a Jury of Inquest over the body.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Celt and the Saxon.

LECTURE BY DR. M'ELHERAN.

A lecture on the physical and moral characteristics of the Celtic and Saxon races was delivered last night in the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, before a large and intelligent audience, by Dr. MCELHERAN. This subject, he said, was of vast importance, inasmuch as it was only second to the great problem of religion, and involved the issue as to whether or not the Celt or Saxon should rule America. In the one case Christianity would be preserved as the great characteristic of American liberty; in the other Paganism and practical Infidelity would be the predominant powers. The only natural division of men was into the three lines marked out by nature—the carnivorous, herbivorous and omnivorous. If we looked at the map, we found that the races living entirely on vegetable produce inhabited the luxuriant tropical or temperate climates. The carnivorous were confined to the extreme northern regions. The central parallel of races was bounded by the limits of the temperate zone. All people living within the parallel exhibited common anatomical characteristics, and possessed languages which bore a common analogy. In the northern parallel there was a different race; and so with the southern. The same principle held good with regard to the New World as well as the Old. The moral characteristics of the different races were exhibited likewise in the different classes of animals inhabiting the same parallels. The Celts head bore an anatomical resemblance to the [illegible] animals living on vegetables; the Saxon facial development corresponded with the carnivorous, because the Saxon belonged naturally to the carnivorous parallel. This was illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings. The ancient Egyptian and the Hindoo resembled the modern Celt in their cranial conformation. NAPOLEON, the highest specimen of the Celtic type, whose ancestors were Cisalpine Gauls, between whom and the Gaels or Celts there was an identity, afforded a striking contrast to the normal specimen of the Saxon. In the Celt the brain was large in proportion to the face; in the Saxon the lower portion of the face preponderated over the upper. The degeneracy in races always began with an undue development of the face and jaws, and a contraction of the eye. The ordinary type of the Celt, as exhibited even by the Irish emigrant, partook as much of the WELLINGTON as of the O'CONNELL character, which were the two extremes.

The head of SOCRATES, however, bore a marked resemblance to that of GOLDSMITH, and GOLDSMITH's was a perfect specimen of what is ordinarily considered the Celtic conformation. With regard to the Germans, it was undisputed that the most intellectual were of Scandinavian, and not of Saxon origin. The Saxon-German exhibited great breadth of skull behind the ear, broad cheek bones, and large outstanding ears, resembling in that respect the low English-Saxon—the people who indulged, as a common amusement, in going on their knees to eat rats or fight bull-dogs. Comparisons were instituted between the Celtic races as exhibited in the Highlander and the Welshman—the true "British lion"—and the English-Saxon and Dutch, by aid of a profusion of drawings from life. The affinity between the Yankee and the Celt was shown in like manner; this being accounted for by the fact that the principal English emigration into this country was from the Southern and Western districts, which are principally Celtic. The moral peculiarities of the pure Saxon were equally repulsive with the physical. The literal meaning of the word "Saxon" showed this. It meant "assassin." The ordinary word "to sack" was a derivative from the same root. Their idea of Heaven was that of a place where they should enjoy the everlasting gratification of eating fat bacon. They deified the pig, and made their oaths on its head. They were almost the only people who sold their own children; and but recently in the rural and manufacturing districts of England, public attention had been widely drawn to the fact that the practice of mothers to murder their own children for the sake of the burial club money was quite common. The great moral peculiarity of the Celtic race was its extreme spirituality. Among the Celts, too, the religious principle attained to its largest development, as was shown by history of the Scotch Covenanters, the Welsh Methodists, and the Irish Catholics. By the Celts alone would Christianity be perpetuated here, and if American civilization and progress were to partake of the Christian character, it would be controlled and directed by the Celtic element.

The learned gentleman concluded amid loud applause.

City Missions.

During the past few years, many of our City Churches, of different denominations, have shown a growing disposition to be instrumental in having the Gospel preached to the poor; and thousands of dollars have been contributed for the support of City Missionaries and the prosecution of Mission labor. The consequence is, that preaching stations, Mission Sunday Schools, and boys' meetings, are now to be found in various localities, where there is the right kind of material to be brought under their influence.

Last Sunday afternoon a Missionary meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. POTTS',) at which Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Missionary of that Church, gave a detailed report of his labors during the past year. The scene of these labors has been the Eighth Ward, some parts of which rank among the most forbidding localities in the City—for instance, the lower end of Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome-streets, which contains, with but few exceptions, old and filthy and almost tottering tenements, and is known under the name of "Rotten Row."

In February, 1854, a Mission Sunday School was opened under the auspices of University-place Church, at No. 136 Laurens-street. At the first session, there was an attendance of 13 scholars and 3 teachers. There are now enrolled on the receiving book 165 scholars; and the average attendance during the past month (March, 1855,) has been 77 scholars at the morning session, and 126 at the afternoon session. There are connected with the school about 18 teachers.

At 4 o'clock every Sunday afternoon the Eighth Ward Boys' Meeting is held at the same Hall. The "Boys' Meeting" is, as our readers are aware, a modern institution. Its design is to reach the idle and vicious and neglected boys who are found by thousands in our streets; who have no homes, or at best but poor ones, and who are growing up in ignorance and vice.

This class of boys have been very successfully reached through Boys' meetings—meetings which the boys understand to belong to them—and in which the truth is presented, in the shape of interesting stories; the speaker enforcing his moral as he goes along, instead of leaving it for an application at the end.

The Eighth Ward Boys' Meeting has been in operation for several years, and was for a long time under the management of four gentlemen, who cheerfully volunteered their services every Sunday afternoon. Among these was Mr. GEO. W. PEARCEY, who was one of the originators of this species of effort in our City, and who is now one of our Police Justices.

In February, 1854, these gentlemen transferred this meeting to the care of Mr. CHAPIN and his coadjutors. The average attendance at that time was 75. During the Summer months, it decreased to an average of 35—for with this class of boys, a hot Sunday is more agreeably spent in swimming at the docks, or roaming through the public squares, or taking a stroll to Hoboken, than in attending a place of religious worship.

In the Fall the attendance began to increase again, and during the past month, (March, '55,) it has varied from 110 to 150, the average being 130.

It must not be thought, however, that this class alone find their way to them. There are among the attendants of these meetings, quiet and orderly boys, who regularly attend Sabbath School; and the Eighth Ward boys' meeting has been so long in operation that many boys who were almost untamable when they first began to attend, a few years ago, have by this time wonderfully improved, both in appearance and behavior.

The third item of labor connected with this Mission is a preaching service for adults on Sunday evening. This service is especially intended for those who do not attend public worship elsewhere. As might naturally be expected, the success in this branch of effort has not been so encouraging as among the children. The attendance at the preaching service was at first quite small, but by diligently following up the matter, the audience has been increased to an average of 55 or 60, and is still slowly increasing.

On the whole, this Church has reason to feel much encouraged at the success that has attended its mission efforts. Money spent in ameliorating the condition of the poor is not spent in vain.

New City Hall—The Plans.

The plans for a new City Hall were examined on Tuesday by a Committee of the Common Council and the friends of different projects were heard. We had only space yesterday (though intelligence intervening) to state the fact that there was such a meeting. We now give the statement of the parties.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., made the opening speech. He produced a framed lithograph of his elevation, and entered into a detailed exposition. He said his plan contemplated an extension of the present Hall 100 feet towards Broadway, and 100 feet towards Centre-street, and involved the addition of one story to the present edifice, and a continuation of the Doric, Corinthian and Ionic orders. The number of rooms in the new building would be 266. The largest, [illegible]; the smallest, 10x22. All the Courts [illegible] [illegible], marble, or iron on the inside. Within the area or court inside, a fountain. Cost of the whole, less than $2,000,000.

Mr. ALBERT GILBERT (Clerk to the Board of Education) presented his plan, and that of his associates, Messrs. STUART & Co. This project, like the rest, has been before described. It contemplates the preservation of the existing building, and the extension of wings on either side. Total length of new building, 390 feet. Wings, each 205 feet long, and 115 feet deep, to approach within 25 feet of the main edifice, and thereby to leave a carriage-way for access to the interior. The enclosure to be two acres. Court-rooms to be arranged on the inside. Number of rooms, 260. Size of rooms, in the basement, 93 by 44 feet; smallest, 21 by 27. Rooms on a floor, 65. Main entrance on Chambers-street, 50 feet wide. Broadway front to have a vestibule 180 by 15 feet, supporting a balcony. On the Broadway wing, an immense public room for receptions, picture-gallery, meeting-room, or what-not; dimensions 140 by 94 feet; ceiling 45 feet. Mr. GILBERT was earnest and convincing in arguments against a removal of the City Hall to Madison-square. Citizens desire that the places at which they transact business shall be as nearly as possible together, so that they may lose no time. The Post-Office needs to be down-town; so should the City Hall be; with its Courts, Departments and the Executive offices of the Municipal Government. Nine-tenths of our citizens are doing business below Chambers-street; certainly below Canal-street. And there is another argument: Presently, New-York, Brooklyn, (what was) Williamsburg, Jersey City, et cetera, will be combined under one Government, because their interests are identical. Hence, the importance of providing accommodations of suitable character. Again, the City grows. If, in 1850, it numbered 515,000 inhabitants, at the time of the next National Census, in 1860, it will embrace 1,030,000 persons, (not counting the suburbs.) This is allowing only 5 per cent. for the rate of increase. We know that the population doubles once in *twelve years.* Regarding the cost of the GILBERT plan, it is rated at $2,500,000. The projectors are sanguine that their project possesses marked features of excellence.

The Committee heard some further remarks, and adjourned the further consideration of the subject until this afternoon.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The Weekly Statement was as follows:

Alien emigrants arrived up to 21st inst.	15,660
Arrived since, to 28th inst.	17
Total	15,677
To March 28, 1854	23,720
Decrease this year, 8,043.	
In Marine Hospital ... 205—same date last year	386
Nurses in ditto ... 59—same date last year	—
Emigrant Refuge ... 3,385—same date last year	2,754
Totals ... 3,649	3,152

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aggregate receipts to 21st	$67,356 60
Received since, to 28th	6,921 10
Total	$74,277 70
Balance Jan. 1, 1855	61,192 40
Total receipts	$135,470 10
Disbursements to 21st	$153,525 21
Expended since per current expenses of 21st	13,781 66
Agent in Buffalo	1,809 66
Paid for 320 barrels of flour	3,000 65
Aggregate disbursements	$172,126 08
	135,470 10
In Mechanics' Bank, overdraught, March 28	$36,655 98
Due Counties, $13,526 33.	

Mr. JONES, Superintendent of the Poor of Oneida County, made a long statement in reference to certain bills which he presented, purporting to be disbursements on account of emigrants. Upon these he endeavored to found a demand upon the Board. As the names of the parties had not been supplied, and the necessary legal formalities not having been complied with, the Board declined payment until the matter was presented before them in the shape demanded.

The Vice-President announced that the compromise with the Sardinian Consul on the payment of $5,000, in the matter of the emigrants by the *Des Geneys*, alluded to last week, had been accepted.

A Drunken Fight—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest, yesterday, at the Eighth Ward Station-house, on the body of JOHN SCOTT, who died at ten o'clock, at the Station-house the evening previous, half an hour after having been brought thither in company with three others, arrested for having been engaged in a drunken fight at the Weaver's Arms, a drinking saloon in Hudson-street, between Charlton and Vandam-streets. It was supposed that the deceased met his death from injuries received in the melee.

Officers BURKE and CLARK testified to the arrest of the deceased, his son, and DUNN and CONNER, for disorderly conduct and fighting at the drinking saloon in question; also, that at the time of the arrest deceased was lying on the floor and breathing heavily, and the fact of his death subsequent to being brought to the Station-house.

JAMES MILLER, the bar-tender, and JAMES C. SMITH, testified to having been present at the time of the affray. They declared that the deceased had been drinking freely during the evening, and was much intoxicated. From the evidence, it appears that deceased and DUNN got into a slight scuffle, and CONNER interfered to stop the quarrel, when the deceased called his son to help him, who was playing dominoes in a back room. The son, DUNN and CONNER then had a fight, during which blows were exchanged. The witnesses saw no blows given to the deceased, either before or after the son came into the room. During the fight between these parties the deceased was sitting on a chair, from which he shortly after fell to the floor, as he was found by the officers when arrested.

Dr. O'HANLON made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and testified to no external marks of violence, and gave as his opinion that death was caused by serous apoplexy superinduced by intemperance, in accordance with which the Jury gave their verdict. The parties under arrest were discharged.

War on Policy Dealers.

The extent to which policy and lottery swindling is carried on in this City is not generally understood. The "agencies" are to be found in almost every street, but they chiefly abound, though in a small scale, in the Eleventh Ward, where they derive a good support from our deluded German fellow-citizens. But the policy swindlers have had their day, in that locality at least. War has been declared against them by the authorities, and yesterday the Eleventh Ward Police made an unsuspected and successful descent upon them, capturing six prisoners, and a large amount of material, in the shape of copper coin, pictures, blank slips, circulars and tickets, in German, etc. The names of the arrested are, CONRAD KARR, No. 214 Second-avenue, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, No. 5½ Avenue-B., — CARR, No. 290 Ninth-street, and JOHN LANE and MARTIN KESSLER, doing business at No. 315 Third-avenue. A man named WILLIAM HARRIS, who was found in a policy office, No. 119 Lewis-street, was also arrested, but it being shown that he had merely consented to remain there while the boy in attendance had gone to dinner, he was discharged, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the proprietor of the place, named THOMPSON. The accused were all committed by Justice WOOD, of the Essex Market Police Court, to answer. We trust this movement will go on—'tis good policy.

New-York Nuisances.

Here is a sensible word; said by the *National Democrat:*

"We are pleased to see that a complaint entered in the Mayor's book, on Monday last, referring to the loafer nuisance, will be the means of procuring some relief for our peaceable and orderly citizens who are nightly, and frequently by day as well, exposed to the insults and assaults of the savage gangs of degraded half grown boys, and still more depraved men, who congregate at the corners of our side streets, and in many instances of our chief thoroughfares. This intolerable nuisance, and the other annoyances arising from it, have been submitted to long enough. The character and security of our City have been jeopardized by the most villainous outgrowth of rowdyism in the world. For years these gangs of "short boys," "spoons" and "cullies," have been the disgust and terror of the decent community, and many a dark crime could have been traced to their haunts, had justice been as vigilant in former days as we hope to see her now. They hang around the corners of the streets that branch from the Bowery and Broadway and the avenues; they throng the steps of the minor theatres and low drinking saloons, and in many cases they even invade the sanctity of church porches on Sabbath nights, setting an example in their attire, manners and conversation, that is baneful to the taste and morals of the young of both sexes, whose occupation, or school attendance, or presence at public worship requires them to pass through this gauntlet of barbarism. Every description of vice and blackguardism is visibly presented to the eyes and ears of young boys and girls; and in these corners and saloons which dedicate the recorded exploits of thieves and the "attending" species of [illegible] and murderers. Boys learn to think it manly to swear and blaspheme, to belong to a "gang" and to "carry the tools," and girls of decent parentage soon manifest a desire to hail "gents" and run out their bents at night. The consequence is an indefinite perpetuation of the evil which swells up faster and more threateningly every year, endangering the whole fabric of society, and finally requiring forcible means of repression not consistent with the spirit of our institutions; for the poison which has been distilled at the street corners, at last forces its way into our political assemblages, our gilded saloons, and as the past Winter as shown, even in our legislative halls, asserting everywhere the triumph of vice and brutality over virtue, worth and gentlemanly culture. Hence the ovations to brute force that scandalize good men; hence the public sympathy with men whose hands reek with the blood of their fellows; hence the intrigues and acts of violence which make life and property so insecure in a country boasting of its enlightened freedom.

Nothing is more common, in some parts of our City, than to hear lads of fifteen talk of "laying for" any one who has offended them, and that "with a gang" and by night; and grown men threaten what they can do with their "crowd."

This tendency to savagedom must be subdued, and by dispersing the conventions of bullies who block up our corners and annoy the respectable audience in our places of amusement, the authorities will be striking this weed-growth near the root. Let wise and good legislation, example, instruction and industrial reform achieve the rest!

Embezzlement—A Store Full of Stolen Goods.

A man named JOHN MUNTO, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice PEARSY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by WM. MCKENZIE, dealer in dry goods, laces, &c., No. 282 Bowery. The accused, it appears, was recently dismissed, on suspicion of dishonesty, by the complainant, in whose service he had been as confidential clerk, and lately opened a lace and dry goods store at No. 304 Bleecker-street. Mr. MCKENZIE, to satisfy doubts which he had for some time entertained, caused an account of his stock to be taken, when it was made manifest that over $2,000 worth of his property had been embezzled. He at once made accusation against MUNTO, whose premises in Bleecker-street were searched, and over $1,000 worth of goods found therein, all of which was identified by Mr. MCKENZIE, as property embezzled from his store in the Bowery.

Bold Robbery of Shoes.

A German named George Kipe was locked up in the Tombs yesterday, charged with stealing a case of shoes, the property of Jas. George & Brothers, No. 17 Murray-street. The robbery was shrewdly planned. About 4 o'clock P. M., a man entered the store of the Messrs. George, and asked permission to look at the Directory. It was handed him. He looked through it, and finally succeeded in finding the address he sought, which he marked down on a piece of paper. He then left the store, and handing the paper to a man who had been waiting outside, pointed out a case of shoes in front of the store; whereupon the man who had been standing outside took the case of shoes upon his shoulders and walked off. The manœuvres being observed by some persons in another store, the men were pursued, but only the one with the case (Kipe) was overhauled. Whether Kipe was an accomplice or a victim to the transaction remains to be seen.

Original Correspondence.

The following epistle, worthy a place in the archives of the City Hall, and of preservation in cedar, was received by Mayor WOOD yesterday:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1855.

DEAR SUR as my helth will not permit me to cum in purson to your office I hope that this will not mak you think the less of the grevinance there is Caros and Stede standing from van dam st to spring st and the gutters has not bin cleand since the snow was bilt nor can they be being blockaded up as they are so near as I can find out they be long to parsons down town and [illegible] dump in the and nothing to doo with the lot they [illegible] the parson that ocupis the place that he must take them away and he said he would hep them there in spite of them please not to [illegible] a blige an a warder to his ener the mare of the Mare of the city of New-York from an in valid.

A Paris letter in the *Commercial* says:

The Americans are called upon to mourn the loss of two of their citizens this week in Paris. RICHARD S. KISSAM, Jr., aged 19, a son of Dr. R. S. KISSAM, of New-York, a young man of great promise and of extraordinary personal attractions, died on Sunday evening last, after a few days' illness, with what French physicians term *pernicious fever.* His body has been embalmed and will be sent home on the steamer *Union*, from Havre. The other was a Miss CLARK, from New-Hampshire, who died on Monday last of typhoid fever, after a seven weeks' illness. Miss CLARK was 20 years of age, and was studying painting. She possessed great personal beauty, and is said to have exhibited unusual talent in her profession of artist. The health of MARTIN VAN BUREN, Jr., who is now here with his father, is in so precarious a state from confirmed consumption, that but little hopes are felt that his life will be much longer preserved.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of a Long Island Centenarian.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several weeks since you published a notice of JOHN WOODHULL, Esq., a venerable centenarian of this vicinity. His funeral was attended on Friday last by a large concourse of his friends and neighbors. Several of the clergy of the adjacent parishes took part in the religious services. From a biographical sketch comprised in the funeral sermon, which was preached by Rev. EDWARD HARRIS of your City, I send you the following items:

"Mr. WOODHULL was born at Brookhaven, L. I., January 7, 1755. He commenced business for himself at the age of eighteen. By his first marriage, in 1780, he had seven children, and lost his wife with the birth of the youngest. By his second marriage, in 1811, he had five children. He has followed them all to the grave except two daughters, who, with his widow, survive him. In 1809 he and his former companion made a public profession of the Christian faith; united with the Church, and dedicated their then surviving children to God in baptism. In 1819 he was chosen to be an office-bearer in the Church. He possessed a sound mind in a sound body. His physical constitution was unusually vigorous, and he was, comparatively, a stranger to disease. His uniform equanimity and self-composure contributed not a little to his stability of health and length of days; and this, with a native cheerfulness and sprightly humor, continued with him to the last. He was in the best sense a self-made man, and was prospered in temporal things. His illness was short, having been confined to his bed only one week. He expressed himself willing and ready to die whenever the appointed time should come; but most of his replies to inquiries on this subject were rendered unintelligible by his imperfect articulation, resulting from his disease. Except his loss of sight and partial loss of hearing, he retained his faculties to the close of life; and, except the difficulty of respiration, he suffered but little pain, until, on the 21st inst., he resigned his spirit without a struggle or a groan, and fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus; having been an inhabitant of earth 100 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The regular weekly meeting of this Board took place yesterday afternoon, the Chairman of the Board, Supervisor STANTON, presiding. After some routine business, the Committee on Salaries submitted a report recommending that in consequence of the great increase in the duties required of the District Attorney, the salary of that officer should be increased from $2,000 to $3,000, and that he should be allowed $1,000 for Clerk hire, instead of $500, as heretofore. The report was opposed at considerable length by Supervisors BERGEN and LINDSAY, and supported by Supervisors FENTON and DENISE, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 13 Ayes to 11 Noes.

The charges brought by Supervisor MIDDLETON against Supervisor GARLAND, for having conveyed a bottle of liquor into the cell of one of the prisoners in the County Jail, and which were referred to the Law Committee at the last meeting of the Board, were brought up on a report of that Committee that their instructions were too indefinite to allow them to enter into a proper investigation of the facts. Considerable discussion arose on the question, and an indefinite postponement of the subject having been voted down by an almost unanimous vote, the matter was, on motion of Mayor HALL, re-referred to the Committee, with further instructions.

Justice Boswell again.—A resolution was adopted that, as Justice Boswell is not acting as Justice in the Eastern District under any law now in force, his office having been vacated by the act of Consolidation, the Board would not henceforth pay board or turnkey's fees for any prisoner committed by him.

Insurance.

The Phœnix Oil and Candle Factory destroyed by fire at the corner of John and Gold-streets, Brooklyn, was insured as follows:

Commercial Ins. Co. of New-York	$5,000	Excelsior, New-York	2,000
Mechanics and Traders of New-York	2,500	N. American, Phil.	2,500
East River, of N. Y.	2,500	Equitable, London	2,250
Atlantic	2,500	[illegible]	2,000
Bowery	2,500	National Protection	3,000
Merchants	1,250	Granite	2,500
Hamilton	2,000	Commercial, Jersey City	1,700
Phenix	4,000	Keystone, Phil.	5,000
Fulton	1,000	Western, Ohio	3,000
Northwestern	1,000	New-York City	2,000
Total			$57,300

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectures on "Patriotism," this evening, in the brick church, corner of Fulton and Clinton-avenues, Brooklyn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal Calls.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Next Monday will be the first day of the April term. Notes of issue for this term must be filed on or before Thursday, March 29.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 53, 75, 38.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The same as before. The short causes sent down, by order, for trial on 29th and 30th of March, will be called on Friday, the 30th.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]. The calendar for April, May and June is ready.

Important Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 28. Before Judge Betts.

St. Luke's Hospital vs. Anthony Barclay, et al.—In this cause, in which a motion for an injunction was heard some time since, and which arises out of the same facts as the case of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. vs. Anthony Barclay et al., in the District Court in Equity, decided not long since, an order has been entered overruling the exceptions taken by the defendants to the jurisdiction of the Court, and ordering that the defendants be enjoined from proceeding with a suit at law, commenced by them against the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, until the further order of the Court.

The opinion of the Court has not yet been written out. For complainants, Mr. Bidwell; for defendants, Mr. Edwards.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—March 27. Before Judge Hall.

The case of Dr. Brown, charged with counterfeiting, which has been on trial for several days back, was summed up to-day by Mr. Clinton for the defense, and Mr. McKeon for the prosecution. The case was submitted to the Jury about 3 o'clock P. M., and after an absence of about twenty minutes, they brought in a verdict of Guilty.

The case was tried once before, when the Jury disagreed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. Before Hon. John W. Nelson.

IMPORTANT TO BONDED WAREHOUSE-MEN.

The United States vs. Wm. Murphy, T. T[illegible] and others.—These prisoners were arrested for stealing [illegible] from one of the Bonded Warehouses of Uncle Sam, and charged under the act of Congress of 1846, the third section of which provides that the penalty for fraudulently removing goods from a Bonded Warehouse shall be the same as for smuggling goods into the United States.

Mr. Dunning appeared for the prisoners, and contended that the proof was insufficient to convict them of the charge of larceny; but if it was, the act did not apply, as it only included such owners or consignees of goods as should remove or cause goods to be removed, without the payment of duties, and did not apply to a larceny, if committed by parties unconnected with the owners or consignees.

Counsel for the United States contended that this was not the construction of the law.

Commissioner Nelson, in giving judgment, said the prisoners must be discharged, for he had no hesitation in saying that the act referred to did not apply to their case. The act said that goods so removed should be forfeited, and no man could presume to say that if goods were stolen from a Bonded Warehouse, therefore the owner should have to forfeit them. The prisoners were discharged instanter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 27. Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Roosevelt vs. Draper.—Defendants should reconvey, &c., to the Corporation. Costs of plaintiff should be paid by individual defendants. Corporation to be paid their own costs.

In re Opening Eleventh-avenue.—Objections on merits overruled, but reference ordered to ascertain if objectors constitute a majority.

Martin vs. Kissam.—Motion held [illegible].

Burke vs. Campbell.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term. Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Petri vs. The North River Insurance Company.—This is an action brought by Mr. Fritz Petri against this Insurance Company for the amount of a policy of insurance. The facts of the case appear to be these: Mr. Petri kept a store at No. [illegible] Delancey-street for the sale of groceries. He applied for and obtained an insurance on the stock to the amount of $600. The policy was dated 10th May, 1854, and was to run one year. A short time after this the building was burned and the contents much damaged. Mr. Petri immediately made out a list of the articles damaged, with their value, and sent it to the Company. They, however, refused to pay it, whereupon Mr. Petri sued them.

In defence, the Company set up that by the agreement the plaintiff was, as soon as possible after the fire, to deliver to the Company as full and particular a statement of the loss as the nature of the case would admit, and that this statement should be signed by Mr. Petri, and accompanied by his oath, declaring that said account was true and just. That in case of fraud or false swearing, the plaintiff should forfeit all claim on the defendants. The Company hold that a true account of the loss by the fire was not given, but a report was sent to them, in which the value of the goods injured was given as greater than the real value. That many articles were reported as lost which were not in the building at the time of the fire. They contend that, by reason of the false swearing, the Company are discharged from all liabilities to the plaintiff.

Charles A. May and Mr. Willard for the plaintiff; Schell, Slosson & Hutchins for defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* WEDNESDAY, March 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 40 bbls. at $6 62 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔.—showing a quiet but rather firm market. A few rather inferior lots were obtained at a slight reduction from quoted figures.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is a fair business being transacted, chiefly for the home trade; but, with free supplies, prices are unaltered. The export demand is quite limited, and is not apt to improve. There is no encouragement for shippers to send forward any to the old regions in the Pacific Ocean. This being the case, the trade have lost their principal foreign markets. This loss would have been more severely felt but for the limited production, which (checked by the increased cost of the raw materials and the inability of factors to make any respectable profits out of what stocks they have had on hand,) has been greatly reduced within the last four or six months. Hence, the diminished inquiry has had but little effect on prices.

COAL—The demand is extremely light for Foreign, which is quoted dull and heavy, with small sales of Newcastle Gas, at $7 50; Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 25, and Pictou at $6 25, ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is quiet and languid, at $5 75@$7 ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔, delivered.

COFFEE—The market is a little more active, at former rates. The day's sales include 300 bags Laguayra, at 11½c.; 500 Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and 700 St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ ℔. Of the latter there have been purchased, for shipment within a few days, 3,500 bags, mostly at 9c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is in moderate request and is firm at 29c. for new Sheathing, 25c. for Yellow Metal, 21c.@23c. for old Sheathing; and proportionate prices for other kinds, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The market is depressed and prices favor buyers. The sales are very limited. To occasion any increase in this regard, ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔. of a reduction from the subjoined range of prices would have to be submitted to by sellers. These refuse making any concession and adhere to our old quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
Middling	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling Fair	10	10½	10½	10⅝
Fair	10½	11¼	11½	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are in better request and rule very firm at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ cwt. Large Mackerel are likewise more sought after, and are now worth $19 75@$20 for No. 1, $15 for No. 2, and $8 50@$8 75 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. The inquiry is moderate for small Mackerel, which sell at $16 50 for No. 1, $8 50@$9 for No. 2, and $4 75@$5 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are quiet and unchanged in price. There is rather more doing in Smoked Herring, which command 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c.@32c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good request, and with reduced supplies, prices evince considerable firmness and buoyancy. The better qualities are attracting more attention; but the medium and good common grades are still the briskest. The day's sales consist of 5,000 barrels within our range.

Ordinary State	9 00	@	9 12½
Straight State	9 12½	@	9 25
Favorite State	9 25	@	9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½	@	9 50
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 50	@	9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75	@	9 87½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50	@	9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@	9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½	@	11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81¼	@	10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00	@	10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@	12 75

Canadian is rather quiet, yet is very stiffly held. 1,500 bbls. fine, changed hands at $9 37½@$10 75 for common to extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in better demand at full rates,—with sales of 2,400 bbls. at $9 18¾@$9 87 for mixed to favorite; and $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour rules about the same, being taken, in lots, at $3 75@$4 ℔ 100 ℔. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. The supply is a light one. Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. at $4 25@$4 31¼ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. There is not much of the latter offering, and the quotation therefor is almost nominal.

FRUIT—There is less activity in the market, but no change of moment in prices. Sales were reported to-day of 200 boxes Raisins at $2 70 for Layer, and $2 40@$2 45 the day Bunch, ℔ box; 25 cases Sardines at about 50c. ℔ box; some Southern Pea Nuts at $1 62½ ℔ bushel, and small lots of other articles at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. There is very little offering, and prices are irregular. City Millers bought to-day about 10,000 bushels Canadian White on terms not disclosed. A small lot of Common Southern White was also taken at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at former quotations; 1,500 bushels Canadian have been sold since our last, at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Barley is [illegible]. Corn is [illegible] held above the views of most buyers, there is not much activity in it. The day's movements have been confined to 20,000 bushels at 95c.@96c. for Southern White; and 95c.@96c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is still the most inquired for, and this kind rules quite firm. Mexican is rather inactive, but is steady in price.

HAY—About 600 bales River changed hands at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive, but as owners are not anxious sellers, prices are sustained.

HIDES—Are less abundant, and being in pretty good demand, they command full previous prices.

HOPS—There were 30 bales, last year's crop, sold to-day at 18c.@30c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in a little better request at $30 for large, and $30@$30 50 for small parcels, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are [illegible] and needed at $2 cash, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, but not lower; 100 tons Spanish were purchased to-day at $6 38 ℔ 100 ℔.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in lively request, and is firm. Other descriptions remain about the same.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and wanted at old quotations.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at steady rates, with sales of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 25c.@28c.; 180 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 31; and 150 hhds. clayed Cuba at 21c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are obtainable in large parcels at 4c. cash, and in small lots at 4¼c. cash, ℔ ℔. Most of the transactions are at the latter rate, with short credit. Wrought are selling, as wanted, at 8½c. for German and 8c.@9c. for English, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quiet, but is still held at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 280 ℔. Spirits do. is also in short demand, but is quoted firm at 42c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is selling slowly at $2 37½@$2 87½ as in quality, ℔ bbl. White Rosin rules dull and nominal. Common Rosin is in moderate request at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ 310 ℔, delivered.

OILS—Holders of Crude are asking 66c.@67c. for Whale, and $1 60 for Sperm, ℔ gallon; but the sales are unimportant. Refined Whale and Sperm are in limited demand at former rates. Red Oil readily brings 60c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Palm or Olive. Linseed is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices, especially for large lots. Small parcels, from store, are selling at 90c.@91c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and inactive, but firm.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well supplied. The demand, however, is good, much more for home use than for shipment. There is a smaller quantity leaving the market for foreign ports than usual. This is owing, in a measure, to the high prices prevailing here. These have been remarkably firm and uniform for some time. We continue to quote the various kinds of domestic at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl. for common Red and White, and $3@$3 75 for Carter and Mercer including package. Sales of 3,000@4,000 bushels of German were made on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand and is very firm, with sales reported of 1,800 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50, mostly at the lower rate for Old Mess; $16 37½ for New Prime; $16 25 for New Mess; $15 for Western Prime Mess; $16 for City do., and $18 for Clear Mess ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 700 bbls. New Mess, to arrive early in April, at $15 50; and 160 half bbls. Clear Mess, here at $9 87½. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are steadily decreasing in value, 300 pkgs. having been procured to-day at 6c.@6½c. for Hams and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet, but steady at 8c. for Short Middles at which 200 boxes were sold. Among the sales of Smoked Meats reported were 100 pkgs. Smoked Hams at 11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is brisker, but rather cheaper, with sales of 700 bbls. fair to choice at 9½c.@10c., mostly at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and 200 kegs prime at 10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in good request at buoyant prices,—the sales amounting to 400 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for Country Prime, $9 25@$11 50 for Country Mess, $17 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for Repacked do., and $18@$19 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$23 ℔ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $18@$21 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in. We quote, Ohio 18c.@19c.; ordinary to prime State at 20c.@26c.; and choice do. Orange County, at 28c.@31c. ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 300 tcs. fair to prime were reported within a range of from $4 75@$5 50, ℔ 100 ℔. Stock light; market firm.

SALT—Is less abundant and held with increased firmness, but is quiet.

SOAP—There were 300 boxes Castile sold at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Is not so actively inquired for, though it is obtainable at 5½c., cash, ℔ ℔, for plates.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are well sustained. The day's sales reach 580 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.@5c.; and 250 New-Orleans (low grades) at 4½c.@4¾c.; with some lots of Porto Rico at 5c.@5½c.; and, within a few days, 1,500 bags brown and white Pernambuco, (bought for refining,) at 5¼c., usual terms, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Prime is dull and heavy at 11½c. ℔ ℔. The stock is moderate.

TEAS—Continue in lively request at strengthening prices. An auction sale occurred to-day, at which a pretty fine catalogue was offered, and nearly all sold at rather firmer rates. We annex a detailed report:

By J. M. Hoffman & Co. Imported per Canton, &c. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—15 half chests at 30½c.; 14 do. 30½c.

Young Hyson—[illegible]

Hyson Skin—70 chests at 11c.; 70 do. 9c.; 50 do. 5½c.; [illegible]

Gunpowder—[illegible]

Imperial—[illegible]

Oolong—[illegible]

Oolong Pouchong—131 half chests at 23c.

Congou—100 chests at 21½c.

TIN—Is less abundant and is stiffly held at former prices, but is not active.

TOBACCO—Crude is salable and steady. There is less inquiry for manufactured kinds, which are in demand, and are, if anything, on the advance. We quote: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 18c.@24c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 13c.@16c.; common, 5s and 8s, 8c.@10c.; common, 10s, 7c.@10c.; medium, 10s, 10c.@12c.; Twist in kegs, medium No. 1, 16c.@21c.; Twist in kegs, common, 10c.@12c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 16c.@20c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 8c.@10c.; Pounds, 32s, 13c.@21c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Is in some request at 42c.@43c. for Polar, and 38c.@40c. for Northwest Coast, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 30½c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has continued pretty brisk, but the reduced stock and increased firmness of owners have slightly impeded operations. There is not much coming forward from the interior, and as Wool-growers are down our current rates extremely low, it is presumed that they will be in no hurry to send forward whatever they may have left, especially as an opinion is prevalent among them that manufacturers are very nearly out of stock, and that as soon as the water and weather will permit their mills to go into operation again, they must buy supplies, while it is known that there is really less good Wool in market than is usual at this period. These circumstances Wool-growers think foreshadow some improvement in prices, and for this, they are disposed to reserve the remnant of their stocks. Hence, we may look for light receipts for some time to come, which will tend to at least keep up the present range of prices, and perhaps, to restrict transactions. The sales since our last include about 75,000 ℔. domestic fleece, 50,000 ℔. do. pulled, and 300 to 400 bales foreign, within our range:

American Saxony Fleece, ℔ ℔	38	@	42
American Full Blood Merino	35	@	37
American ½ and ¾ Merino	30	@	33
American, Native and ¼ Merino	25	@	27
Extra, Pulled	30	@	36
Superfine, Pulled	28	@	30
No. 1, Pulled	21	@	23
Peruvian, washed	21	@	23
Valparaiso, unwashed	12	@	14
South American Common, washed	12	@	13
South American Entre Rios, washed	15	@	16
South American, unwashed	8	@	9
South American Cordova, washed	20	@	22
East India, washed	20	@	26
African, unwashed	9	@	16
African, washed	18	@	26
Smyrna, unwashed	12	@	14
Smyrna, washed	18	@	22
Mexican, unwashed	12	@	14

FREIGHTS—The business to-day was a very moderate one. For Liverpool the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ ℔., 700 boxes Bacon, &c. at 15s. ℔ ton, and small lots of other articles at unchanged rates. For Glasgow, there were taken 100 tons Logwood on private terms. For London, the shipments embraced 300 tcs. Beef at 3s.@3s. 6d.; and 100 bbls. Pork at private bargain. For Antwerp, there were engaged 2,000 bags Coffee at 5-16d. ℔ ℔. For other ports we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Apalachicola to Liverpool, Cotton, 15-32d.; a ship, 725 tons, from Richmond to Havre, 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, 30s.; a ship, 870 tons, hence to Valencia, Guano, $4 ℔ ton; a brig, 196 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $3,400; two to Porto Rico and back, 37½c.@38c. and $3; one from a near by port to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3 50; a schooner, 196 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,500; one 193 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,100; a brig to North Side Cuba, Shooks, and one from Jacksonville to a French West India Island, Lumber, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Market. March 28.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times. For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street; at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, [illegible] at Browning's [illegible] Bull's Head [illegible].

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week, at all the principal markets, mentioned above:

Beeves	2,412	Swine	7,350
Veals	704	Milk Cows	265
Sheep and Lambs	6,047		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Erie.	Har.	Hud. River.
Beeves	44	933	146
Veals	—	505	—
Milk Cows	—	56	—
Sheep and Lambs	—	799	—
Swine	7,300	—	—

Received by River [illegible] beeves and [illegible] swine.

BEEVES.

The absorbing topic of talk at Bull's Head is the advancing tendency of prices from week to week, the average rate to-day being higher than we have recorded, and it is not remarkable, as there are many causes at work to produce this result. The number offered this week is only 1,567, a decrease of 500 head below the average of each regular market day of last year. This is the chief cause of these high prices, and certainly indicates that our farmers have greatly neglected the raising of cattle, as such prices, if the supplies be in the interior, would draw them hither, though the foreign wants consume any surplus that may exist on the seaboard.

We notice that the Cattle presented a finer average quality than for some time past, there being few poor droves, though none very remarkable as to condition. The day was fine for drovers, but the market cannot be characterized as lively—the extreme high prices demanded doubtless checking the demand, and in many instances butchers resorted to a poorer quality, in order to have their purchases within a certain limit. The prices obtained undoubtedly show an advance on the already high rates of last market day; and we ask, if the unprecedented high prices of last year are not sufficient to induce farmers to turn their attention to cattle-feeding, what will?

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best Beef offered to-day	13c.	@—c.
Good retailing quality	11c.	@11½c.
Ordinary quality	10c.	@10½c.
Inferior quality	9½c.	@ 9¾c.

Some sales have been made higher than the outside figure, but on any considerable introduction of numbers, the market will most probably recede.

The arrivals at all the principal markets for the week show a decrease also, and at the lower sale places, cattle meet with ready sale, there being few left over—thus:

At Allerton's	1,567	At Chamberlain's	350
At O'Brien's	234	Sold at Bergen	110
At Browning's	251		
Total			2,412
Received the previous week			2,750

In confirmation of the above remarks, we give a few of the transactions:

B. BARTRAM was selling a drove of Cattle owned by FLORENCE, from Pickaway Co., Ohio, not so well fatted as the lot last week, though perhaps quite as much bone, estimated to average 9 cwt., considered about the best drove in market to-day. Twenty sold to ISAAC VALENTINE, at $98.

G. AVERALY had a lot of 6 Steers—very fine Bullocks—a credit to the feeder. RANNEY of Ontario Co., 5 to 6 year olds, fed two Winters; 3 pair estimated to weigh 14 to 15 cwt.; and the 6 were held at $1,150. He sold a lot of State Cattle—10 head, at 9½c.@10c.—too much for them.

GEO. TOFFEY & CARY bought 88 head at wholesale at $60 a head, Steers of the ordinary stamp, estimated at 6¼ cwt., and retailed them at 10½c.@11½c. Thirty-one were taken by the Jews at $75.

CARPENTER & SAWING sold at Bergen, on Saturday, 100 head Ross County, Ohio, Steers, in lots at an average of 10½c., weighing about 8 cwt.

SIMON ULREY had a drove of 112 head from Ohio, pretty fair Steers, some of them well fatted, and sold readily at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. PEARSALL took ten at $104 a head.

J. MERRITT had 90 head Ohio cattle, Ross County, averaging about 8 cwt., owned by PELL, a pretty good drove; the best realized 12c. ℔ ℔.

WM. WHITE had a drove of 103 from the same district, in pretty fair condition, some of them very poor, and sold at 9c. up to 12c.

BEACH & SMITH had 50 head, part Oxen, weighing 8 cwt., and Steers 6 cwt., from Fayette County, and sold at a range of 10c.@12c. Twenty were taken by DAVENPORT, to be shipped to Bermuda, at $70, which seller says is 11c.

ED. WHEATON sold to HAWE six Ohio cattle, at $9 75 the lot, average 13 cwt., which he says is full 13 cents. Very fine cattle.

BELDWIN BROTHERS had 160 head from Ohio. One lot, owned by BAKER, averaged 7½ cwt.; a pretty fair drove, and sold at 11c.@13c. ℔ ℔. CORNELL took 11, at $100 each, which he says is 12c.; BROADWAY took 6, at $110.

D. BARNES had 69 head from Illinois, American Bottoms, owned by COCHRAN, through by railroad in three weeks, at a cost of $20 each; estimated at 7½ cwt. Six sold to GILMORE at $80, which is 11½c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS offered 81 Indiana cattle, some small, but on the whole a pretty good drove. SEYMOUR brought 20 from Baltimore by propeller—these sold readily at 10½c.@12c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB had 100 head from Morgan County, Ohio—some small and thin, others little better than middling. Five sold to ZIMMER at $80, and 30 to the Jews at $74.

S. RENWICK offered 73 Ohio Steers from Franklin County, average 7 cwt., selling at 11c., some of them pretty fair quality.

The following is the section of country from whence the supplies came:

New-York	103	Kentucky	—
Pennsylvania	—	Virginia	—
Ohio	876	Connecticut	6
Indiana	167	New-Jersey	—
Illinois	207		

MILK COWS.

We notice a fair inquiry for good Cows, and those arriving are run off at the annexed prices, but a poor animal is of slow sale at low prices comparatively. We quote ordinary at $30 to $35; $40@$45 for fair quality, and $50@75 for good to extra with calf.

The following is the number received:

At Allerton's	56	At Browning's	50
At O'Brien's	76	At Chamberlain's	78
Total			203
Received the previous week			265

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts are steadily on the increase, and include many of a class called "bobs,"—eight to twelve days old. These are neglected, while a good neat calf sells well at 5c. to 7c., live weight. Nearly all received are from up the Harlem Road.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	549	At Browning's	74
At O'Brien's	34	At Chamberlain's	50
Total			[illegible]
Received last week			[illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is the same dearth of supply as last week, and prices have favored owners decidedly. The sales have been quite lively, and the surplus on hand, at Browning's and Chamberlain's, is very insignificant, and composed mostly of inferior quality.

Mutton sells well in Washington Market at 9c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

Extra sheep sell at	$8 50	@	$12 00
Good quality sell at	$4 50	@	$5 50
Common quality sell at	$3 25	@	$3 75
Inferior quality sell at	$2 50	@	$3 00

SALES BY JAMES M'CARTY, AT BROWNING'S. Market continues good.

62 sheep sold at	$454 00	309 sheep sold at	$1,372 50
25 sheep sold at	105 25	65 sheep sold at	420 50
25 sheep sold at	106 25	65 sheep sold at	292 50
66 sheep sold at	415 50	5 sheep sold at	46 50
50 sheep sold at	404 00		
Total	680	Total	$3,507 30

Average $5 29 ℔ head.

SALES BY SAMUEL M'GRAW.

50 sheep at	$300 50	3 sheep	$19 00
4 sheep	25 00	110 sheep, very poor	412 50
10 sheep at 13½c. ℔ ℔	70 50	10 sheep	65 00
51 sheep, very poor	310 37	3 sheep	54 00
Total	345	Total	$1,156 12

Average $3 70 ℔ head.

Also, 71 cattle, from $8 50 to $11 50 ℔ cwt. 18 cattle, 2 years old, poor ones, at the inside price.

The following is the number received the past week:

At Allerton's	799	At Chamberlain's	2,700
At Browning's	2,548		
Total			6,047
Received the previous week			5,615

SWINE.

The market has presented a more lively appearance this week, packers taking hold more freely, and the sales have been made nearly all direct to the slaughter-houses. The quality generally is poor, and those that "are not warranted to stand the March weather" are not wanted, as the demand is chiefly for Prime Hogs. A sale of 1,000 Ohio Still was made at 5½c. live weight, and 400 Western "Trash" at 5½c. The arrivals amount to 7,300 by the Erie Road. The following are the current quotations:

Illinois Prime Hard sell at	5½c.@ —	live weight.
Western "Trash" sell at	5½c.@5¾c.	live weight.
Still Fed sell at	5½c.@ —	live weight.
New-York Corn Fed sell at	7½c.@7¾c.	dead weight.
Western "Trash" sell at	7c. @7½c.	dead weight.

New-Bedford Oil Market, March 26.

SPERM—There was a good demand during the past week, and sales were made of 1,350 bbls., 350 at $1 90, and the balance at a price not made public; the article is held firm at the price quoted. In Edgartown a sale of 700 bbls. was made at $1 74, to parties in the city, who resold the same at $1 75.

WHALE—Though the transactions have not been as extensive this week as last, there has been a fair demand and full prices have been sustained. The sales are 1,800 bbls. in lots, at 66c. In Fairhaven we hear of sales of 645 bbls. at 66c., and in Edgartown 700 bbls. at a price we did not learn.

WHALEBONE—Sales for the week 5,500 ℔s. Arctic at 46c., 5,163 do. and 11,464 do. Ochotsk at a price not transpired.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION—ETHER SAFE—The undersigned is happy to state that after many experiments during eight years experience in the administration of ether in dental operations he has succeeded in perfecting an inhaler by which this agent may be inhaled with perfect safety. This instrument, though simple, is constructed upon strict scientific principles, and is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, as will be obvious to every scientific observer. Having used ether in over 1,500 cases, under almost every variety of circumstance as to age, health and nervous condition of the patient he is perfectly familiar with its effects upon different temperaments, and is thereby enabled to treat each case accordingly.
H. C. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 488 Broadway.

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.—JAMES McCOLLICK & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., New-York, manufacturers of all kinds of pickles, preserves, (for family use,) catsups, sauces, jellies, jams, and hermetically-sealed fruits, wholesale and retail.
Also, sole manufacturers of MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER. For the cure of diarrhoea, cholera, coughs, cold, fever and ague, toothache, burns, sprains, cuts, rheumatism, &c. It should be in every family. Testimonials of its great efficacy are in our possession. It never fails if properly applied.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—HEATH & SIMPSON, [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who are highly recommended; one as good plain cook; a most excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; will give two years and six months City reference. The other as chambermaid and waiter; is a capable parlor maid; will take $6 a month each, if for one family. No objection to a few miles in the country, as they are fully competent. Call at No. 322 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart active Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, an excellent laundress; will be found willing and obliging, and one on whom every confidence can be placed; will take moderate wages, and can give good City reference. To be seen till engaged at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising office, No. 290 4th-av., near 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy women; one as good plain cook, good bread baker, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 145 Forsyth-st., front room, 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; she understands the management of children, and is fully competent to all the above situation in a respectable private family. The highest testimonials can be produced from her last employer for capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 126 East 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a man and wife, of 3 years of City reference from one family; the man is a very highly accomplished waiter, and has been bred to such among the most respectable families of the day. The wife is a good cook, understanding pastries, &c. Both wish to go in the same family, if possible. Apply at No. [illegible]-av. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker, understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would wait if required. Both have good references, and desire to please their employers. No objections to the country. Please call at No. [illegible] 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A young English Protestant woman wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing—competent to fill either station. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22 4th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a young and healthy married woman with a fresh breast of milk, that can furnish good recommendations, whose child is about two months old. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. LANDY'S, No. 194 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. No objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—An American Protestant girl desires a situation in a small family to do light chamber work, plain sewing, and the care of a child not under two years of age. Good City references given. Can be seen for one day at No. 103 East 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—For a German girl, to cook, wash and iron. Also, 2 English, 1 Scotch, and 4 Irish girls, to do housework. All have good references, and can be seen at the office, No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square. JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as a good cook, washer and ironer. Can give the very best of reference. Has been in her last place three years. Call at 24 hours on Washington-av., Brooklyn; 2 is the 2d house from Myrtle-av. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Englishwoman, as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork or fine washing; or travel with a lady or family, if required. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 156 Mott-st., near Broome.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady to attend a Confectionary, is acquainted with the business, and has City reference. Would have no objection to attend a fancy or thread and needle store. Call at No. 180 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., top floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 25th and 27th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Dress-maker and Seamstress, city reference can be given; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 29½ University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A respectable Protestant dressmaker, and other domestics with good references, can be obtained at the Protestant and American Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, Bible-House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid and take care of children. Good City reference from her last place. Call at West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., No. 39.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or to take care of children. Reference given if required. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 69 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, by a woman perfectly competent to give satisfaction. She has excellent City testimonials. Inquire at No. 11 Leonard-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man to teach English and to conduct the classes of Latin and Greek, at Burlington College. He must be a churchman; and a person perfectly qualified for the ministry will enjoy especial advantages. Apply by letter to HOBART CHETWOOD, A. M., Burlington, New-Jersey, with whom a personal interview can be had, at STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock, on Monday, 2d April; or at Rev. Dr. HOOKER'S Bookstore, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 9th April, during the same hours.
WANTED—A man to undertake a Supervisional work in a Church Institution. The over-sight of the boys, during the hours of study, of recreation, or in their dormitories, with or without teaching, will be the duty of the person advertised for. Apply as above.

COOK WANTED—In a private family, a short distance from the City, a Protestant woman, who is an experienced cook, understands baking, and will assist in washing and ironing.
Also, a FARM LABORER who understands his business, and has had experience in this country. None need apply for either situation without satisfactory recommendations from their last places as to capacity, industry and good moral character. Apply at No. 129 Duane-st., second story, front room, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (est.) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 353 Broadway. A perpetual introducer—filling all orders and vacancies for Teachers at an early date. Checks are transferable, $5, $10, $15, &c. Every dollar helps every patron and produces $100; making nearly every school and family. No charge to pupils.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—The advertiser (who is established in a respectable business in this City,) is desirous of obtaining for his sister-in-law a situation as nurse or chambermaid. She will be found a very desirable servant, being very tidy and neat in her appearance, active, good tempered, and fond of children. His object is not so much the remuneration for her services, as to obtain for her a situation in some respectable private family, in which she will be kindly treated. Inquire (for four days) for ROSANNE, at No. 351 2d-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., on the second floor.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman as nurse, every way qualified for the situation; must be neat and cleanly; of a good disposition and obliging; understand the management of children; wages $7 a month, must have good City references. Apply at No. 24 East 27th-st., or at No. 21 Platt-st., New-York.

GARDENER—Situation wanted by a plain gardener. Understands forcing the culture of out-door grapes, fruits, flowers and vegetables; and if required, the care of a small farm. Can milk cows or mind a horse. Has lived seven years in his last place, in the vicinity of this City. For particulars, address J. R., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., Seedsmen, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH GARDENER wishes a situation on a gentleman's place—he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—has five years' reference to his last employer in Westchester County. Apply personally or by letter to RICHARD, at the Servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st.

INQUIRY.—What employment is there for a respectable girl, 18 years of age, who is willing and glad of an opportunity to make herself useful for a fair consideration, say enough to get a living? Information is solicited and an engagement sought for. Address INQUIRER, Times Office.

CLERKSHIP WANTED.—A competent person is desirous of an engagement in the counting-house of a merchant, in a manufactory, or in a law office. The advertiser is a good accountant and correspondent, and experienced in business. No objection to any part of the States or to travel. Address X. Y. X. this Office.

MACHINIST WANTED.—A first-rate locomotive machinist, capable of taking charge of a large locomotive repair shop on a line of railway. To a suitable person liberal wages will be paid. Apply, with written recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway, to HENRY SMITH, Secretary pro tem.

WANTED—A gentleman as an associate principal in a first-class Ladies' Boarding School, desirably located and in successful operation. The best references required. Must be a member of an Evangelical Church. Address, post-paid, for several days, C. M., office of the *Daily Times*, stating where an interview may be had.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To take care of a horse and do the outside work of a grocery store. One accustomed to the work preferred. Apply to J. B. WARD, corner Columbia and Sackett-sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a lawyer's office; a young man who writes a good legible hand. None others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,730, Post Office, New-York.

FARM LABORERS—Mechanics, and female domestics, may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Females only at the upper office, No. 13 Astor-place. Prospectuses sent on application.

PUPILS WANTED.—A Lady Teacher of the Piano-Forte and Singing, possessing the advantages of first-class artists, will take a number of pupils at very moderate terms, in view of becoming established. Best of reference given. Address O. S. P., Broadway Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 414 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.—Housekeepers, governesses, nurses for the sick; also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., has now abundance of good servants for situations in town or country. Families can depend on this Office for punctuality, &c.

GOOD SILK MILLINERS WANTED.—[illegible] Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, [illegible] at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the ordinary mode. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., in which these beams have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With furnished rooms, [illegible] can be obtained for gentleman and wife, at No. 33 [illegible]-st. Also a room for a single gentleman. House has the modern improvements. Convenient to stages, cars and [illegible]. Dinner 6 o'clock. No moving in May. No children. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A very pleasant front-parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 34 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—At No. 241 East Broadway, a large front parlor on second floor, with pantry attached, with gas, hot, cold and shower baths, with board for a gentleman and wife, or a couple of single gentlemen, in a private family. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. 165 18th-st., a few doors from 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No. 58 John-st.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A few single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms in a private family having more room than is requisite for their own use, in a fine and healthy location, within a few minutes of the Ferries. References exchanged. Apply to or address JOHNSON, No. 97 5th-st., Williamsburg.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Rooms on the second-story of a modern built house to let with board. Also, a single room on the third story. The rooms are furnished with large pantrys, hot and cold water and gas. Possession given on or before the 1st of May. Address B., Box No. 365, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady is desirous of procuring board in a private family where instruction in the English branches or music would be taken as remuneration for the comforts of a home. Satisfactory references given and required. Address K. 26, at the office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and lady; full board for the lady, partial for the gentleman; location between Broome and 14th-sts., and 1st and 4th-avs. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Address T. A. M., at office of this paper.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms with board, a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 15 Essex-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain rooms in a private family at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st. Retired situation, good bath-room, fine garden and grove-walk. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with full name and residence, J. KENDALL, Washington Heights, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, in suits or separately, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on reasonable terms, in a private family, residing at No. 230 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church;) the house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A family of ten grown persons wish to engage board at a farm house near the water, and of convenient access to the City. Comfortable rooms and good living required. Address, stating location, and terms, J. R., Box No. 1,347, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse, in a commodious, pleasant farm house, or otherwise, for the entire season, from the latter part of April, within two hours ride of this City. Address C., Box No. 1,245 Post-Office, with location.

TURKISH COFFEE HOUSE.—No. 625 Broadway, where Chibouks (long pipes) Narghilles (water pipes,) pure Turkish Coffee, Sherbet, &c., are served in true Oriental style. Also, Turkish Tobacco and genuine Turkish [illegible], may be had there only.

NOS. 79 AND 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Rooms in suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen. House first class, between 4th and 5th-avs. Omnibus every five minutes. References exchanged.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No. 13 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, disposed to do as she would be done by. Address C. H., Daily Times Office, for one week. Best reference given and required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board, at No. 132 Bleecker-st.

PARLORS TO LET.—Two large parlors to rent, at No. 23 Washington-place. A private table, if desired.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 37 Hudson-st., near Chambers.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN S. YALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6¾-octave, rosewood, $180 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $210; do. 7-octave, $230 to $275; one grand Piano, $450—cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Cabart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 185 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A splendid rosewood Piano-forte, entirely new, having been made by a piano-maker for his own use, but being compelled by circumstances to sell, it will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Mr. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway, has kindly volunteered to call, and warrant the same.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, [illegible]. Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer to the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship, and durability.

$250.—A SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTE—One of Bacon & Raven's best 6½-octave, in a rosewood case, with round corners; is nearly new, and will be sold at a bargain; price $250 cash. Any person in want of a really fine instrument will find this cheap. Apply at No. 62 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

ORGAN.—A very excellent 4-stop Organ, well adapted for a small Church, Lecture or Lodge-room, or Parlor, made by a celebrated maker, will be disposed of exceedingly low, and a Melodion taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—Several second-hand Pianos in good condition, and very fine tone, for sale very low for cash. Also, new instruments, equal to any in the world for tone and workmanship. JOHN F. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay, near Greenwich-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—An assortment of magnificent new Pianos, at prices from $160 to $450. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $110. E. GONZALES, No. 460 6th-av. Pianos tuned.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from No. 43 Dey-st., a case containing heavy water colored Ribbons, marked C. & C., 219. Whoever will return the above, or give information where it can be found, will receive the above reward.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, between the Merchants' Hotel and No. 20 Bowery, a gold watch chain and medallion with two pictures in. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with WM. MUIRHEAD, No. 6 Cortland-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 34 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House; the trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—CHRISTY & CONSTANT, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, have removed to No. 45 Murray-st., a few doors below Church-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BACON & LEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts against the firm will be settled by DAVID C. LEE.
New-York, March 26, 1855. B. M. BACON, DAVID C. LEE.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

CINCINNATI AND LITTLE ROCK SLATE COMPANY.—Incorporated in 1853. Capital $250,000.

OFFICERS.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Pres't—Prof. Jno. A. Warder.	Jno. A. Warder, Cin.
Sec'y—Col. W. H. H. Taylor.	W. H. H. Taylor, N. Bend, O.
Treasurer—Moses Brooks.	W. W. Cones, Cincinnati.
Jno. A. Warder,	Moses Brooks, do.
Robert Buchanan.	J. B. Van Bergen, do.
Ag't. at Cin.—Henry Rockey.	Henry Cross, do.
Supt. of Quarry—A. F. Dyer.	H. Rockey, do.
Cashier—Harvey Seymour.	H. Seymour, L. Rock, Ark.
Gen. Ag't. & Treas.—G. G. Jones.	A. F. Dyer, do.

Drafts of this Company, drawn by H. SEYMOUR, Cashier, will be paid at their office, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, where the Company's Arkansas bonds will also be redeemed at two per cent. discount. GEO. G. JONES, Treasurer.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP.—Offers for sale the following Metals:
200 slabs Government Banca Tin.
300 slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands.
200 slabs English Tin, in small blocks.
3,500 ℔s. Refined Tin, in bars.
600 pigs German and Spanish Lead.
10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
1,000 ℔s. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.
100 ℔s. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.
[illegible]

[illegible] OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; [illegible] each. The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR CHARLES [illegible] SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN [illegible]—The pupils limited to [illegible]. References: [illegible] Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. R. WHEELER, long and favorably known, formerly corner of Murray-st., has removed to new and elegant rooms, No. 308 Broadway, [illegible]. After 18 years of experience Mr. WHEELER [illegible]. Special provision for accommodation of ladies. Ornamental penmanship [illegible].

BROOKLYN.—No. 38 CHURCH-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw-sts. [illegible] English, French and German Languages. References: [illegible] Mr. G. Schwab, Merchant; [illegible] Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—JOHN GRANT, A. M., & A. SMITH, A. M., Principals. [illegible] respectfully refer to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: Thomas U. Smith, John M. Davies, [illegible] Gordon W. Burnham, Rev. Joel Parker, [illegible] Geo. A. W. Canfield, Joseph B. Sheffield, Wm. B. Dodge, John Auchincloss, Joseph L. Smallwood, George [illegible] Wm. W. Cisco, [illegible] Ward. For circulars and further information and references, apply as above.

NEWBURG FEMALE SEMINARY—NEWBURG, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A. PARKER, A. M., Principal.—The twentieth [illegible] session commences May 1. The course of study is thorough and extensive, embracing physical, mental and moral culture. Young ladies are instructed in the science of Government. The first artists employed to teach Drawing, and Painting. A separate course given to those wishing to teach Music, including Drawing, French, Spanish and Music. Apply to the Principal.

A TEACHER OF CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS, of ten years' experience in his profession, who is also competent to instruct in moral, intellectual and physical science, and in Belles Lettres, wishes an engagement in a boarding-school or seminary, or would undertake the principalship of an academy or grammar-school in any part of the United States. Address ALEX. NELSON, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May next. Circulars containing full particulars will be sent on application to H. WISERMANN & CO., booksellers, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y. JARED REID, Jr., FERDINAND HOFFMANN, Principals.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—IRVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence May 1. Catalogues may be obtained at WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 353 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal. CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice-Principal.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing terms and references may be had at the bookstore of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

INSTRUCTION.—A young German lady offers her services as visiting governess. She teaches the German, French and English languages, drawing and music, besides all other usual branches of education. Best of references given. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mr. J. [illegible] BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will commence April [illegible]. Circulars to be had at the residence, No. 4 West [illegible]-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] Washington-square, (entrance No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, [illegible]. Training thorough, systematic and elegant.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., No. 16 William-st., New-York, March 26, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last twelve months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 2d April next. [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. (Late Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.) No. 17 William-st., New-York, March [illegible], 1855.
INTEREST on the Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1855, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo on presentation of the coupons at this office. S. M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, Treasurer's Office, Avon, March 21, 1855.
THE COUPONS OF APRIL 1, 1855—On the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank on presentation. F. DAVIS, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, March [illegible], 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 72 Wall-st., New-York. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] and a half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 2d of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d of April inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the [illegible] of April next. The transfer book will be closed on the 21st inst., and remain so until the 2d of April. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (ILLINOIS) BONDS.—Coupons, for interest due 1st April, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 45 William-st. J. M. CATLIN, President.

INSURANCE.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Company, under this title, has been organized in this City, composed of members of the present and old firemen. Its capital is $150,000; shares, $10. The present Directors and supervisors are:
Henry Wells, T. B. Hamilton, Wm. T. Jennings, Francis H. Ruggles, Wm. H. Arthur, [illegible] Chelwell, Russell Smith, Joseph F. Taylor, Elias Dusenbury, F. S. [illegible], James W. Barker, A. M. C. Smith, Benj'n Brandreth, Joseph S. Taylor, W. W. Woodworth.
The Corporators desire to distribute the stock as much as possible among Firemen, and have made the shares at $10, so that persons of limited means may be enabled to take an interest in the Company. The Company will commence business about the middle of April next, at No. 18 Wall-st. (late Express office.) Some of the officers have been engaged in Insurance business for several years, and their experience, it is confidently believed, will be of much service in conducting the affairs of the Company. Persons desirous of taking stock will find books of subscription in the hands of all of the Directors and at the office. The Directors have elected HENRY WELLS, President. T. B. HAMILTON, Vice-President. EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Secretary. FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS. William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John B. Briggs, Chas. A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Wm. [illegible], N. F. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell, F. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, H. Quackenboss, Andrew Fremont, Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS. George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Richard F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Chas. H. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Bowley. GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. Offices No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $250,000. Office, No. 56 Wall-st., Opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. [illegible], Jr., Secretary. JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

NOTICE.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible]-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JOHN C. [illegible], Secretary.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. [illegible] spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold & silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 287 Bowery.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, [illegible] by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 11 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

English Politics.

Lord PALMERSTON has given the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade to Mr. JAMES WILSON, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. This gentleman, who was formerly a hatter in London, is the proprietor (and presumed editor) of the *Economist* newspaper, established in 1843, to assert and support the principles of Free Trade. He has written several works, chiefly financial and statistical, on political subjects, and was Secretary of the India Board, from 1848 to 1852. As the salary of the Treasury Secretaryship is £500 a year more than that of Vice President of the Board of Trade, he can scarcely be accused of interested motives in the exchange. A new writ had been ordered for Westbury, in consequence of his acceptance of a new office, and no doubt of his reelection was entertained. The representation of Liverpool having become vacant by the elevation of Mr. LIDDELL to the Upper House, on the death of Lord RAVENSWORTH, his father, it was reported that Mr. WILSON would probably be a candidate. It was stated the requisitions had been sent to Lord STANLEY and Mr. MILES, of Bristol, and it is not likely that Mr. WILSON would incur the expense and risk of a contest at Liverpool, when his reelection for Westbury is secure.

Viscount MONCK, an Irish peer, who represents Portsmouth in the House of Commons, has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and his reelection was considered certain. He is aged 36, is a barrister by profession, (though he does not practice,) is a liberal in politics, has been less than three years in Parliament, but was appointed a Commissioner of Irish Charitable Donations and Bequests in 1851.

Sir C. WOOD, Sir G. CORNWALL LEWIS, Mr. VERNON SMITH, and Mr. HORSMAN, (the new Chief Secretary for Ireland,) have severally been reelected, without serious opposition. Major EDWARDS, a former candidate, who threatened to oppose Sir C. WOOD at Halifax, was persuaded not to do so. Mr. VERNON SMITH was met on the hustings at Northampton by Mr. LOCKHART, who had a show of hands in his favor, but declined going to the poll. Mr. SMITH was hissed by his constituents for attempting to justify his having voted against the appointment of Mr. ROEBUCK's Select Committee on the conduct of the War. He complained of the difficulty in Parliament of getting a plain reply to a plain question.

Mr. HORSMAN, reelected for Stroud, spoke very strongly of the blundering management of the war, and of the great deeds performed by the army in spite of this blundering. He denounced "the cold shade of the aristocracy" as injurious to the best interests of the country, and hoped it would speedily be withdrawn. The army, he said, commanded by aged and inefficient men, selected by seniority, was the victim of routine, and under bondage to red tape. They wanted a younger, a fresher, and a heartier system, by which merit, and merit alone, should become the first qualification for public employment. This is about the most radical speech ever delivered by any member of a British Ministry.

The Czar's Death—Curious Prediction.

Full confirmation of the death of the Czar NICHOLAS has been received by the *Atlantic*. The details of his illness are given, nor is there any strong reason for suspecting that he has been removed unfairly. The principal ground for that suspicion was presented in the fact that some former Sovereigns of Russia had unfairly met their death.

It appears that as long back as July, 1853, Dr. GRANVILLE, an English physician who once practised at the Court of the Czar, and wrote a lively book about Russia, communicated a statement to Lord PALMERSTON in which the fate of NICHOLAS was closely anticipated, and the very period of his death nearly approximated. He delivered it, not as a political but as a professional and confidential communication—not conjectural, but largely based on personal knowledge, as well as on information derived on the spot. He stated that the Czar's health had become gradually shaken in the preceding five years, (1848 to 1853,) and that he had become irritable, passionate, capricious, hasty, obstinate, and more than usually superstitious—"all from ill health, unskilfully treated; and of late deteriorating into a degree of cerebral excitement which, while it takes from him the power of steady reasoning, impels him into every extravagance—in the same manner as with his father in 1800; as with ALEXANDER in Poland, in 1820; as with CONSTANTINE at Warsaw, in 1830; as with MICHAEL, at St. Petersburg, in 1848-9." Dr. GRANVILLE, (writing nearly two years ago,) adds: "Like them, his nature feels the fatal transmission of hereditary insanity, the natural consequence of an overlooked and progressive congestion of the brain. Like them, he is hurrying to his fate—sudden death, from congestive disease. The same period of life, between 45 and 60 years of age, sees the career of this fatal family cut short."

The instances cited are, PAUL, a lunatic at 45, dispatched at 47, in 1801; ALEXANDER, with his mind affected for years, dying at 48, at Taganrog, in 1825, of congestive fever of the brain; CONSTANTINE, always eccentric, dying "apoplectic, and in a rage," at 53, in 1831; MICHAEL, all but a madman, dying of apoplexy, at 49, in 1849; and MARIA of Wirtemberg, their mother, death-struck by apoplexy, at the age of 69.

In February, 1855, Lord PALMERSTON asked Dr. GRANVILLE whether he adhered to his opinion and prediction, and the reply was, "Before July, 1855, the Emperor will then be 59 years old, what I have anticipated will happen. Let but a few reverses overtake the Emperor, and his death, like that of all his brothers, will be sudden."

There is no cause for thinking that other than natural causes have led to the unexpected close of the Emperor's life. His health, which latterly had been injured by the mental excitement of the great contest in which he was involved—fighting single-handed against Europe, as it were—gave way a fortnight before his death. He battled against illness as long as he could, but the strong frame and the great mind had to bow at last. He had a presentiment, repeatedly alluded to by himself in familiar communication with his family, that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. To the last he retained the possession of his mental faculties, and his latest action was characteristic and impressive.

Gas—Who Makes the Bills so Large?

The Legislature has come up to the help of the Gas monopoly against a complaining and somewhat indignant people. If the sages at Albany could hear a tenth part of the bitter complainings that we hear, they would certainly cause a thorough investigation to be made of the Gas Companies' affairs before offering them any new facilities for grinding the poor, and flaying with exorbitant taxes the rich. We doubt not that there is much complaint made unjustly. Croakers so abound that whenever one honest, candid man finds reason for dissatisfaction with anything, nine others, that lack all candor, take up his refrain and roar it out most lustily. But hush nine out of every ten of the grumblers at gas bills as bogus complainants, and enough are left to make disinterested people wonder in their hearts whether the gas manufacturers are all "shaves," or whether it really costs as much again to manufacture it as it cost ten years ago, when coal was dearer and transportation far more costly, and very many means of saving gas after it enters one's premises were unknown.

We give no heed to those who wonder why their bills for January and February were so much larger than for August; remembering that the holidays are hard on gas;—nor to those who say that their next door neighbors with the same number of burners, and closing at the same hour of the night, pay smaller bills than they; remembering that one man uses KIDDER's *Regulator* and another uses none—that one man uses burners of small orifice and another of larger—that one man, finding that gas passes off unburnt, checks the wasteful escape with a bit of wire gauze thrust skilfully into the burner, and so saves one-fifth; and that one man lives in a basement and another in a garret, and that the differing pressures at the two levels must feed very differently the burners of nearest neighbors. We make no account of those who only assert that it is impossible for them to have burnt so much, maugre metres and all their indexes; remembering that no man who buys groceries, or clothes, or books on credit, a little to-day and more to-morrow, and keeps no note of them, is ever satisfied with the bill his grocer, or tailor, or bookseller renders, until item by item he can see how the astonishing sum was compacted. We do not share the violence of the respectable middle-aged gentlemen who will not consent, even to themselves, that their sight fails, or that glasses would aid their vision—when they declare that it is not the small quantity but the bad quality of gas they get for the money, remembering that the old times were always the best with some people, and that the fires and lights of youth always burned the hottest and brightest.

To all these a little advice may do some good. Keep your metre not in a cellar out of sight, where it answers no purpose but to inform the collector of the amount you have consumed, and provoke you to wrath. Bring it out to the light—set it in the hall by a window—anywhere that the light and you can get at it without trouble; and every day for a week, or every week for a month, note down the consumption of that day or week. Be assured if you keep the account for a brief season, that you will wonder less than you have done, and very often find that you are the only party to blame for the large bills.

In your residences note how long the servants sit up after you are in bed, at their sewing, or patching, or story-telling, because "the light is so pleasant,"—pleasanter than daylight by all odds to do either in;—or how long your daughters protract their flirtations into the morning. If metres could talk otherwise than in figures, they would tell some curious tales of gas bills swelled by long and ardent courtships that indulgent papas imagine are suspended promptly with the midnight chiming—or your clerks, how long they sit roasting unaccountable oysters in your store-stoves, or practicing the new art of cooking by gas, without any of the patent facilities for doing it. The metres tell only the sum of these stories—they do not put in the items legibly.

Then, some office-keepers have learned that if bosses are chary of coal for the grates or of steam for the pipes that heat the room, gas will answer a very good turn. Three or four burners under a full head will make a small room as comfortably warm as an additional pan of coals, and the metre never tells *why* the bills feel the meanness of those who attempted to save too much in the item of fuel.

It must be admitted that nothing is so recklessly wasted here as gas. Fuel, people have some care for. Groceries they are hawk-eyed about. Dry goods they watch with lynxes' eyes. Croton in the Winter they are too lazy to let run; but gas is burnt with a perfect looseness. Thousands of feet are wasted where ounces only are used. Our residences are illuminated every night as an old Roman would have lighted his mansion only when the Emperor was to pass by in triumph from some battle-field. We take it so strong that sunshine fades into a dim twilight by comparison. We damage our eyes, break our pockets, spoil our tempers, and insult the gas-furnishers, all in consequence of this waste.

But—the Gas Company is, for all this, a monopolist who needs to be watched at every corner. Nor is he a smooth-tongued, plausible monopolist. He sticks for his rights, and stands upon his dignity. If we mutter, he points to the bill. If we remonstrate, he says "there is the metre." If we hint that the metre may be tampered with, he says "figures cannot lie." Nor can they, if they are faithfully set down. But we would like to know what law exempts gas metres from the common fate of all mechanical contrivances. Do they never grow old? Do they never lie? They are warranted; but so are all clocks, and about one in ten of these keep time. In our fob we carry to-day a watch that costs us enough—as our family too well, and the watchseller well enough, knows. It has more "jewels" than we dare say, and no better manufacturer's name is ever stamped on "the works." She is "warranted,"—and she goes. But there is not a clock in town that can keep her time. Shall we therefore trust *her* implicitly, and rail at railroad cars that do not meet her appointments? But the watchmaker is as honorable a man as your gas-maker, and their works and wares are equally liable to err. Why does the Company never give us the benefit of a metre's age? The pressure upon the gas, too, varies greatly; frost contracts metals and heat expands them; but is there no power that, through the long line of pipes, and in the awkwardly-deposited metre, that is empty to-day and frozen to-morrow, may be furnishing us a very short dollar's worth of light *to-night*, though yesterday it was ample? To such questions as these we invoke legislative attention. We think it due us that they be investigated somewhat before we are put any further into the power of those who furnish Gotham with the larger half of its light.

Maine Laws.

The Senate yesterday referred the Prohibitory Liquor Bill to a Select Committee to report complete—a movement calculated to hurry it to a conclusion. As we understand it, the amendment fixing the 4th of July instead of the 1st of May, as the day for it to go into operation, is adhered to. A capital plan that is to initiate the new system with a general row—nothing could have been more aptly fitted to secure one. Still, as the law would be in force from midnight of the 3d, and bruisers can seldom raise their steam to the fair riot point before noon of Independence day, the "*fact*" is not yet "*accomplished*."

In Wisconsin the law is taking the usual course. It has passed the *Legislature*, and grounds on the Governor's Veto. This is the regular route, as we all know—several years of fighting to get the bill through, then a veto—then the vetoing Governor, straightened out by it—stark dead politically—then another Legislative passage, a little too weak to meet the views of its friends, and then a series of gentle adjustments, until the machinery moves just right, and its old enemies—as they do in Maine—turn all their abuse against the political Temperance men, and profess henceforth to the highest admiration for the measure.

In Indiana the people are trying their best to enforce the Liquor Law they have. They gave JULIA WALKER lately $475 out of the till of JAMES DITTON's rummery for his making her husband drunk, whereby, when he fell into the canal, she was left a widow. That was all that the law allowed, but that the Jury gave unanimously. Another Court gave $500 to a guardian, who brought a suit against WM. S. SMITH for selling liquor to a minor's father, whereof he perished in an untimely manner.

The people of Noblesville put $500 worth of liquor out of harm's way by spilling to the frozen ground seventy barrels and kegs full. They had not so good a time as they looked for, however—for much of it was so watery it refused to burn, and what was expected to make a glorious bonfire furnished forth only dull amusement to those who were on hand to see how the pigs suffered under its influence the next day. Our friends in Hoosier-dom are disposed to make the most of the laws they have.

Some Apology for Landlords.

We have talked plainly, on former occasions, in relation to the Landlords. We, the citizens of New-York, have complained with bitterness of the extortionate rents which we were charged for tenements that are neither spacious nor sumptuous. The evils of landlordism, like those of absenteeism in Ireland, have inspired thoughts of revenge. We have seriously debated the propriety of retiring in disgust from the precincts of the City, to rusticate in the suburbs, and have only been prevented by the prevalent nuisance of fever and ague swamps and the malaira of Jersey meadows,—things, compared with which even slaughter-houses are odorous, and landlords Christian philanthropists. All these have been our thoughts, and we have stated them. Yet, in compliant obedience to conscience, we cannot refrain from an acknowledgment. The landlords, hard as they treat us, are hardly treated themselves, as the assessment books show. The Comptroller's annual exhibit, recently published, contains suggestive lessons in the short compass of a few lines of tabular figures.

Mr. FLAGG reports that the *assessment for regulating and grading Second-avenue* (from Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets) amounts to $388,519 52; for *opening Fourth-avenue*, (from Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-streets,) $219,050; for a sewer in Charles-street, $10,836 69; for regulating and grading Greenwich-street, $19,473 56; *for widening Beekman-street*, (from Park-row to Pearl-street,) $203,962 64; for sewer in Broome-street, $12,117 87; for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, (from Broadway to Fifth-avenue,) $42,493 24; for opening Eleventh-avenue, (One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets,) $39,900 76; for *opening Park-place*, (to College-place,) $203,000. There could be added to these figures the cost of the extension of Canal-street and widening of Walker-street, amounting to $544,149; yet it would be unfair to make the addition, that improvement not having yet been effected. Taking the remainder of the big figures mentioned in the report, the alarm of landlords is in some measure accounted for. The heavy assessments upon lots up town (as yet unimproved) eat up all the profit. Landlords revenge themselves by imposing heavy burdens, grievous to be borne, upon unlucky tenants of houses down town. We remember the hue-and-cry that was raised in regard to the Second-avenue matter. Not many months since, we published columns of reports of public meetings, having direct reference to the action of the Common Council in grading a street so little used. Above Twenty-eighth-street, the avenue is comparatively unimproved. Assessments for the regulation of the street fall very heavily upon lot-owners. These things certainly should be taken into consideration when we treat of the question of Tenants and their Landlords.

Kansas.

The news from Kansas is not otherwise than pleasant. The "first boat" reached Kansas March 12, with some forty passengers on board. The chances for another triumph of the ATCHISON, Squatter, pro-Slavery party, are spoken of as not otherwise than abundant, but friends of freedom need see no great misfortune in that. Before Kansas can be admitted as a State, or the people can make a Constitution, several local elections must take place. ATCHISON or Missouri cannot afford to hire shiftless Missourians to run over the line to squat for many successive years, and the legitimate emigration from the slaveholding States is not large nor promises to be much larger: while from the East the tide is only beginning to move. The men who urged the passage of the Nebraska bill in Congress, saying that Slavery could not live there, and hence the danger of introducing it by enactments was naught, spoke a great deal more truth than they meant to. However, though the wickedness of the wicked is overruled, and doves are hatched out of what they maliciously laid as serpents' eggs, the woe that is denounced upon the evil-doers gets no abatement on that account. But it should comfort the faithless and quicken the steps of dallying emigrants.

A Howling Paragraph.

Comptroller FLAGG's Annual Report is on our table. We turned its leaves last night. The book has some funny features. The chapter on "County Contingencies" enters into details of Municipal expenditure. Instance the following; showing how much the City pays in a year for the dog-slaughter. We copy from the Comptroller's tables:

May 1, G. W. Matsell, requisition for killing dogs	$108 20
June 12, G. W. Matsell, Chief of Police, killing dogs	300 00
June 26, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
July 10, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
July 24, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Aug. 7, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Aug. 7, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Sept. 18, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Sept. 18, G. W. Matsell, killing dogs	300 00
Oct. 2, G. W. Matsell, requisition for killing dogs	300 00
Total	$2,808 20

Twenty-eight hundred dollars in six months, all for dead dogs. What is the price of sausages?

The Municipal Besom.

The women arrested in Broadway on Tuesday night were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for terms varying from a few weeks to nine months. The spectacle in the Mayor's office was melancholy in the extreme. Girls of different ages and different degrees in crime, placed on an equality in the eye of Justice, consigned to the disgrace of a prison; and a great proportion of them, already steeped hopelessly in iniquity, are huddled together to-day on Blackwell's Island, to expiate their offences against morality by the restraint of liberty and the penance of jail-fare. The Mayor, in instituting this reform, has done much toward improving the outward character and public reputation of the City; yet, it is a thousand pities there could not be a milder remedy.

☞ We learn through our Albany correspondence that the State Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, of Albany, as Health Officer at this port. If this report proves true, it ends a controversy which has been waged with great bitterness for some weeks past. Dr. THOMPSON is a young man of decided intellectual and professional ability, of great energy of character, and certain, in our judgment, to make a vigilant and efficient officer. As a bold and enterprising politician, he has already made his mark upon the current political history of the State.

☞ Great Britain has made no great capital out of her system of recruiting in our cities for the Crimea thus far. The Telegraphic rumor is that 800 men, who enlisted in Philadelphia, were sent on to Canada, *via* New-York, last Sunday. Yesterday the authorities succeeded in getting hold of a few more of the same sort, who were preparing to leave, including three recruiting officers;—but definite action upon their cases was postponed till Saturday next. It is a great pity that John Bull did not wake up to this new dodge to eke out his little army while wages were flat and work was lacking. It would have relieved the pressure at our Soup-House doors, and our authorities might have been more easily blinded. Our perceptions of the spirit of the neutrality laws would not have been quite so keen, and we all might have rejoiced in this new-setting tide of emigration to Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How got it Out?—Who Poached?—The Cabinet on the El Dorado Affair—Santa Anna Safe in his Saddle.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 26, 1855.

Washington has relapsed into its dullest mood, and there is scarce anything stirring here worthy of notice. The TIMES article on the unpublished PERRY correspondence relative to Minister SOULE's failure to bring the *Black Warrior* case to peaceful adjustment when he had in his hands the power to do so, has kicked up a precious row here among the officials. The truth of your statement is conceded on all hands; and its importance is best attested by the interest with which it has been received. But how came the TIMES to a knowledge of this momentous State secret? That's the question,—and one I opine, a satisfactory answer to which would certainly relieve half a dozen anxious breasts. Who poached? Come, now, Mr. Editor, own up. I fear there will be trouble if you don't; for just now it looks to me as though Messrs. PIERCE, MARCY and SOULE are each suspecting the other of knowing *how* the secret got out, and with some agency in the matter, for some ulterior purpose. Can't we strike a trade with you? Maybe you will be willing to make a clean breast of it, if Mr. SOULE or Mr. MARCY will either of them let you have the entire PERRY correspondence for publication. What say you?

The Cabinet is not a unit in regard to the *El Dorado* affair. Mr. MARCY and the President look upon the firing at our mail steamer as a subject for earnest action, to compel the Spanish authorities to make atonement therefor. But there are those in the Cabinet who look upon the firing of the Spanish steamer at the *El Dorado* as a perfectly justifiable act, because the Spanish cruiser could not know without a search, whether the steamer was or was not one of the fillibusters, the anticipation of whose coming has excited the fears of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. I have no reason, however, to change the opinion that very decisive orders have gone out to Havana for the exaction of immediate reparation. How long before they will be countermanded is another affair.

SANTA ANNA continues to hold his own in Mexico, despite the hourly repeated assertions of the *last year*, that he was tottering to his downfall. It must be clear that he is daily becoming more and more firmly seated. Mexico is never quiet, and always will be the theatre of revolutions, conspiracies and political excitement; but such of these as are now transpiring there may be considered comparatively as indicators of peace. Private and seemingly reliable advices received here from Mexico, are decided in the opinion that ere long SANTA ANNA will feel himself strong enough to seize upon the immense property of the Church for the benefit of the State.

I see it stated in sundry papers that your Washington Correspondent is about to start for Lima, Peru, with his family to reside. If the readers of the TIMES take any interest in the matter, let me say, what you already know, that I have no intention of going abroad to reside permanently. Although I propose a trip to Peru during the present recess of Congress, it is my intention to return to my post here in November next; and while absent I shall hope for frequent opportunities to communicate with your readers, who have accepted my efforts heretofore with so much kind consideration.

P.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new Comedietta, called "*Love and Larceny*," by that talented individual "a gentleman of this City," was produced here last evening with success. It has an ingenious and well developed plot—being in that important respect an exception to the average of original pieces—turning on the loss of some money by *Oswald*, (Mr. GROSVENOR,) a gentleman boarder in the "Black Bear." The money has been extracted by the landlord's son-in-law, *Peter Dryliy*, (Mr. LEFFINGWELL,) but immediately after the robbery the room is visited by *Mrs. Dryliy*, (Miss J. GOUGENHEIM,) and *Andrew*, her father. The lady goes to keep an innocent appointment with *Oswald*, an old beau; the old gentleman to obtain a letter which has excited his curiosity. It is arranged that each visitor contrives to get an inkling of the others visit. When the robbery becomes known, *Andrew* thinks his daughter has taken the money, while she suspects her father of the theft. No one dreams that *Peter* is the culprit. The latter however betrays himself in a drunken fit of maudlin jealousy. *Oswald* finding himself exposed offers terms of conciliation and the piece ends pleasantly.

These incidents are worked out with much ability, particularly in the scene where the father invites his daughter to confess the crime and *vice versa*. The audience was kept in constant good humour, and the curtain descended on a decidedly successful piece.

Mr. LEFFINGWELL either did not know his part or gagged it—his roundabout, confused and vulgar language was scarcely endurable, and did not, we are sure, emanate from the author. Some touches of humor redeemed his performance from utter mediocrity. Mr. WHITING as *Andrew*, was good, but overdressed the part. Mr. GROSVENOR as *Oswald* was careful and satisfactory. Pretty, clever Miss J. GOUGENHEIM was admirable.

"Love and Larceny" will be repeated to-night. It is written by Mr. C. B. BURKHARDT, a well-known critic of this City.

West Farms Election.

The American Ticket was elected in the town of West Farms by the following majorities: *Supervisor*, SAMUEL M. PURDY, 233; *Town Clerk*, M. L. MANN, 223; *Justice of the Peace*, AMOS P. HAWLEY, 237; *Superintendent of Common Schools*, THEODORE KENT, 233; *Assessor*, JOHN A. HENRY, 261; *Collector*, JOHN J. DODD, 94; *Overseers of Poor*, A. B. HAUPTMANN, 168, BENJ. B. VALENTINE, 144. The Constables by an average of 250.

Navigation of the Missouri.

The General Superintendent of the New-York Kansas League received the following telegraphic dispatch yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 27.

The Missouri River is low, and still falling. Several steamers are aground, and passage and freight have advanced.

PETERSON's *Ladies' International Magazine* for April is a good number. Its chief value lies in its designs, patterns and hints for the manufacture of such articles of toilet, dress or household furniture, as ladies at leisure love to amuse themselves with.

The *United States Magazine* is a valuable quarto of 32 pages, published upon the 15th of each month. It is profusely embellished with wood engravings, views of scenery, City curiosities, portraits, &c. The last number has a fine illustrated article on HOE's Printing Machinery.

☞ The *Living World*, an educational newspaper, appears now in octavo form—16 pages—monthly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—JUST OPENED one hundred and fifty new Paris-made Clocks, for sale at a small advance on the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GOLD LACK.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THE VERY SUPERIOR Champagne just received and for sale by CHARLES LAMSON, sole agent for the United States, No. 22 Beaver-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 37 AND 39 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILROAD BONDS.—We beg to remind capitalists and others that Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction THIS DAY, Thursday, March 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, at his regular semi-weekly sale, by order of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, $229,000 of their first mortgage 7 per cent. REAL ESTATE BONDS. These bonds are certainly worthy of attention, as they are perfectly secure without the contemplated railroad facilities, as the real estate is now absolutely and by warranted deed the property of the Company, and is unencumbered, or that they are unlike ordinary railroad bonds. Another advantage they possess is that they are convertible for the real estate mortgaged at any time at the option of the holder, and an important feature of this road is, that it touches every county seat on the route except one, which no other road does of its length, it is believed, in the United States. The sale will be made without reserve, by order of the Company, and we advise all parties that wish an undoubted security for investment, to attend the sale. For particulars, see refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. B. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 12, 1854.
CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with intermittent, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.
Truly yours, B. B. COLEMAN.
Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of the estate of H. Bogart, deceased, and others, 18 fine lots of ground all lying in one body, on 18th and 49th-sts., and on 10th-av., including two corner lots. The house and lot No. 207 East 18th-st. House and lots Nos. 161 and 163 West 31st-st. House and lot No. 30 West 27th-st. House and lot No. 229 West 42d-st. House and lot No. 249 West 49th-st. Also, the houses and lots Nos. 237 and 239 South 2d-st., Williamsburg. Desirable West Haven property, near Harlem Bridge, and fronting the entrance way of Col Morris' Mansion. A house and lot at Richmond, Staten Island, and a fine country residence at Bull's Ferry, opposite the City of New-York. Maps of the above can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing workboxes, reticules, papier mache work, fans, opera glasses, toilet boxes, gentlemen's and ladies' dressing-cases, dressing and shell combs, elegant statuary, parian, porcelain and marble vases; Newman's celebrated water colors, together with the most choice selection of perfumery and soaps with an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

STILL FURTHER PROOFS FOR THE "WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE."—We this morning learn from Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, Bankers, etc., that the Safe that preserved their books and papers at the fire in Henry-st. on the 19th inst. was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, and not Herring's Champion Safe, as he would have the public believe by his advertisement in the Express. We would request that hereafter all parties who may be called upon for certificates, after fires have occurred, by Silas C. Herring, to specify, in the same, WHAT AND WHOSE PATENT THE SAFE IS MARKED, that the right party shall have his due.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, No. 122 Pearl-st.

SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish, is POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF, and not so liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. The lock is very desirable to secure safes, vaults, plate and money chests, and the key is not of an objectionable size. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York. The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell HERRING'S Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Lock. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

MELODEONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons.—The first premium has just been awarded S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodeons at the Grand National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Institute for the State of Massachusetts. For power and sweetness of tone, evenness of tones, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of cases, they excel those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Sixty-five large superior Melodeons at a very low price are invited to call at the sole agency, HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	[illegible] per yard.
Rich Tapestry	[illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels	[illegible] per yard.
Rich Three-Ply	[illegible] per yard.
Best Ingrain	[illegible] per yard.

and other goods equally low.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO ALL THOSE UNFORTUNATE individuals who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were recommended to do, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant convincing and satisfactory references given as to any branch of work. Our machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City wanting orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THAT YOUNG AMERICA OF HATTERS—KNOX—Brought out his Spring Style of Hats a few weeks ago, and they "knock down" anything of the season in symmetry of form and beauty of finish. You can see them, not only at KNOX's stores, No. 128 Fulton-st. and No. 533 Broadway, but on the head of every gentleman of taste you meet. Give us one of KNOX's best hats for lightness, cheapness and durability.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW SILK.—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING three cases of rich Spring Silks at 6s per yard, worth 10s. Also, one case of superior Black Silk, warranted to wear well, at 20 per cent. under their cost to import.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

PAPER HANGINGS—AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 436 Pearl-st. As we are now receiving an entire new stock, embracing every variety known to the trade, for our Spring sales, we offer the balance of our last year's stock at remarkably low rates. A large lot of remnants will be sold at a sacrifice. O'SULLIVAN & FAYE, No. 436 Pearl-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 11s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 7s., 8s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

MILLINERS ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE SILK Bonnets at E. T. WILDER'S Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st. Fashions always the first in the market, being received monthly from Paris. Prices lower than the cost of similar fabrics manufactured here. Call and see the Spring assortment.

CALL AND INSPECT THE STRAW BONNETS, OF all styles, qualities and shapes, at E. T. WILDER'S, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st. Manufacturing and importing largely, he is enabled to present assortments in every branch of the millinery business, which in variety and extent defy competition.

LACE CURTAINS—LACE CURTAINS.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction one case of rich Lace Curtains, and for sale at great bargains. Also, 1,000 Marseilles Quilts at $3 50, worth $4. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—THOSE WHO PURCHASE their furnishing goods at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 282 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, and have their shirts made to order, then realize the full force of the above adage. His prices are as moderate as his goods are excellent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cigar boxes, tea cups, Cologne bottles, match boxes, tête-à-tête sets, fruit compotiers, toilet sets. DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS.—THE largest and most splendid assortment ever in the City, with a large stock of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cheap for cash. E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 73 Canal-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROUP, COUGH—CAN BE CURED IN ONE NIGHT by bathing the throat and chest with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold at No. 4 Bowery, and by J. MILHAU, druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

WE WOULD REFER OUR READERS TO THE important invention referred to in the card of Dr. LUTENER in another column. The Doctor's experience in such matters has been quite extensive.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Terrible Conflagration—Nearly One-fourth of the Town of Easton in Ruins.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Easton, Talbot County, Md., March 25.

It is with deep regret that I inform your readers that about 3 o'clock this morning this place was afflicted by one of the largest and most destructive fires that ever visited the Eastern Shore, which, in a few minutes, laid in ruins nearly one-fourth of the town, including the Odd Fellows' Hall and the office of the *Eastern Star*. The fire originated in the cabinet shop of Mr. Mason, in the second story of the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and in a few minutes that beautiful three-story building was in ruins. The wind was blowing at the time strongly from the northwest, which communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings, the *Star* office and Mr. Mason's private residence, which were both consumed before any assistance could be rendered.

From these buildings the fire extended to the opposite side of the street, to the store occupied by Mr. John K. Shannahan, and to the hat store of Mr. Thomas Beaston, and from thence to the Post-Office and the dwellings of Mr. W. H. Faulkner and Mr. Wm. T. Hardcastle(?), which were likewise entirely destroyed. The residence of Henry H. Goldsborough, Esq., was only saved by the almost superhuman exertions of our citizens and firemen. The residences of James L. Martin, Esq., J. C. W. Powell, Esq., and Dr. Joseph Chamberlaine, were several times on fire, but fortunately the flames were instantly extinguished. Immense volumes of sparks and cinders issued from the burning buildings, and were carried by the wind to the southwestern part of the town where they fired the dwellings of Mr. Whittington Cox and Mrs. Hull, and the stabling of Jas. Price, Esq., all of which were consumed.

The Easton Academy and the Episcopal Church were on fire several times, but fortunately it was extinguished without serious damage. The fine residence of Col. Samuel Hambleton had a very narrow escape. Unfortunately the losses nearly all fall on such as are not able to bear them—widows, poor men and mechanics. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000—about $35,000 is the probable amount.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hegeman, Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, and in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and unlike all other remedies, while it cures the disease it gives strength and flesh to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who experimented its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Rushton's death it is prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, whose [illegible] a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter, (postpaid). Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only $3 75 a pair for fine French Calf Boots, made to order, with steel shanks, by A. BAKER, No. 18 Ann-st. Double-soled boots $4; water-proof $4 50; best French patent leather boots from $6 to $7. Give them a trial. A last prepared for each customer.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bounty Land.—Army officers, soldiers, teamsters, naval officers, seamen, marines, navy clerks and flotilla men, and Indians, (or their surviving widows or minor children,) who served in any war of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Departments at Washington afford unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be forwarded to us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, 29 Wall-st. References—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 25,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, [illegible]. Priced Catalogues at No. 132 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

Scarlet Fever.—Put a small quantity of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR in a saucer, over a bowl of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become impregnated with the delightful blended aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the recovery of the patient, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

Colds, Coughs and Sore Throats.—Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, which is inhaled and applied, and is not taken. Pamphlets of 16 octavo pages, containing a large number of very recent certificates, from well-known prominent citizens of New York and vicinity, can be had gratis. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The Members of the Association are hereby requested to attend the funeral of Mr. J. W. [illegible], from his late residence, No. [illegible], THIS DAY (Thursday) at 4½ o'clock P. M. S. LASAR(?), Chairman of "Sick Committee."

Kansas Ho!—The NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE will send a train from this City for Kansas, April 10. Tickets can be procured at reduced rates, by making immediate application to GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent, No. 310 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Bordeaux Wines of the First Growths and most desirable vintages; also, good wines at low prices, all in cases of one dozen each, landing ex [illegible]. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

Electrotyping!—Electrotyping!!—A. H. JOCELYN'S New-York wood engraving and electrotype establishment, Nos. 34 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Splendid Signs.—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 1830, he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

CLAREMONT must have forgotten the promise made to CHESTNUTS to return the Miniature under certain circumstances.

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We will open on Thursday, March 29, 1855, a large line of the above Goods of Nicholson's and other makers at full 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city. An early call is solicited. REMSEN & POWERS, Nos. 206, 208, 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

SILK—PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS.

We are now offering a large line of Plain Black and Colored, Fancy Stripes, Plaids and Brocades, at 20 per cent. less than usual prices. REMSEN & POWERS, Nos. 206, 208, 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EMBROIDERIES,

IRISH, SCOTCH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

THE ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

JNO. HIGGINS & CO.

Will be on sale for the ensuing sixty days, at REDUCED PRICES, much less than its STERLING VALUE.

The Stock consists of

Large and costly Lines of Embroideries.
Large and costly Lines of Linen Handkerchiefs.
Large and costly Lines of Irish Linen Shirt Fronts.
Large and costly Lines of Cotton Shirt Fronts.
Large and costly Lines of Printed Handkerchiefs.
Large and costly Lines of Lace Goods, &c.

And must be sold within the above specified time on the usual credit, "short time" or "cash."

Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-st. and No. 4 Church-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

A large lot of superfine wet Black Silks. Also, a lot of plain Silks, slightly wet; besides, a large lot of very fine wet Linens. Also, a lot of heavy and wide wet Linen Sheeting, and a very desirable lot of wet Damasks. Also, a lot of superfine wet Napkins, besides a lot of fine wet Linen Handkerchiefs. Also, several cases and bales of wet Prints, Shirtings and Sheetings. All goods warranted, and sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity.

ANDREW G. COLBY,

No. 27 3d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, their SPRING IMPORTATION of PARIS MANTILLAS, together with those of their own manufacture. Their stock of garments adapted for MOURNING is very select and complete. Also, a large assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS received per *Pacific*, *Hermann* and *Africa*, being the newest designs produced for the Paris market. Novelties will be received by every steamer throughout the season. No. 69 CANAL-STREET.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.—The subscribers are now exhibiting a very large stock of the above Goods suitable for the season, of the newest style. Quality and price not to be surpassed in the City. An early call is solicited. REMSEN & POWERS, Nos. 206 and 208 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CARPETINGS.—The largest assortment ever offered in this City is now on sale at LORD & TAYLOR'S large Carpet Rooms, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from former prices. Ladies are requested to call and examine our stock of these goods before purchasing. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie-sts.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies getting new Spring Dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated and elegantly fitting French wove corsets. Her prices are only half usually charged. No. 65 Third-avenue, near 10th-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left-off wearing apparel to dispose of, in large or small quantities, shall receive the very highest price for them by applying to or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 62 Fulton-st., between City Hall-place and Centre-st.

MRS. EDWARDS, No. 165 Broadway, will open on Thursday, March 29, new styles of Children's Clothing, Spring Mantillas, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—At the great up town Carpet Emporium—REMSEN & POWERS, late O'Brien & Duryea, Nos. 206 and 208 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.—Are now offering very great inducements in all kinds of carpets, oilcloths, druggets, rugs, &c., having made extensive purchases at the recent auction sales, are now prepared to offer to the public at exceedingly low prices.

200 pieces Ingrains at 2s. 6d. and 3s 6d., worth 4s. and 5s. per yard.
200 pieces Lowell do., at 5s., worth 7s.
100 pieces Extra Superfine, at 5s., worth 8s.
100 pieces Three-ply, 7s. and 8s., worth 9s. and 10s.
125 pieces English Brussels, 8s. to 9s., worth 11s. and 12s.
100 pieces English Velvets, 10s. and 12s., worth 14s. and 16s.

A large lot of oilcloths, druggets, rugs, &c., at the same ratio.

An experienced upholsterer kept, and all branches of that department attended to with promptness.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

JOS. B CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 2 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Selling off at greatly reduced prices, the large and magnificent stock of fine embroideries, laces, hosiery and gloves, at No. 179 Broadway. Ladies will do well to call, as we are selling very low for cash. By order of the assignees.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING SALES.

FINNEO & CO.,

No. 79 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherche styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

F. & Co. import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 79 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION of the Milliners of New-York and its vicinity is invited to the large assortment of FRENCH SPLIT STRAWS, just received and opened by the undersigned; also to his extensive stock of all descriptions of STRAW BONNETS, home manufactured and imported, together with a display of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., which in beauty and variety cannot be surpassed in this City. E. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show rooms No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, March 22. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW BONNETS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Also, Bonnet Frames.

Cheap for cash, at

J. H. HARLEY'S,

No. 36 John-st.

THE WOODLAWN MANSION,

ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD,

TO LET.

THESE PREMISES.—Have been for the last five years occupied by Captain Wiley,

AS A BOARDING HOTEL,

And proved the most popular place of resort for out-town parties of pleasure, recreation, and military excursions on the Island of Manhattan. The plot of ground comprises 20 acres, well wooded, and with an extensive water frontage; it would be available for a private residence, but is most advantageously situated for a rural hotel. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES

AND

PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.,

By SAMUEL J. SIGLER.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND PERUVIAN GUANO, FOR SALE BY L. S. HOYT, No. 134 WATER-ST.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled.. $[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES. [illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case........ [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled........ [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES........ [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases........ [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies........ [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled........ [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes. [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers........ $150 to $[illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers........ 125 to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.. 75 to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers........ 125 to [illegible]
WATCHES which run eight days with once winding........ 125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches........ 100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS........ 25 to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS........ [illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS........ 16 to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS........ 14 to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES........ [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR.—The proprietors of this preparation guarantee to produce a new and full growth of hair, even upon heads entirely bald. They call attention to the following certificate from one of the numerous persons who have had their hair restored during the few months since this valuable preparation has been brought to public notice: New-York, March 13, 1855.

CERTIFICATE.

To the Proprietors of the Swedish Hair Creator:

GENTS: In the early part of last Summer, my daughter was afflicted with an abscess about one inch above the centre of the *os frontis*, the diameter of which was 1½ inches. It was opened, and after the discharge had ceased the roots of the hair were exposed on the inside of the scalp. Within a week all the hair over the diseased spot had fallen out. Much anxiety was felt in consequence of its exposed situation, fearing it would not again grow. Two experienced medical men were consulted, who decided the spot would remain permanently bald. Various restorative means were resorted to, without effect, when a friend recommended your Swedish Hair Creator. After ten days' application, a microscopic examination evidenced a growth of fine downy-looking hair. Inspired with fresh hopes, I continued its application, and in 6 weeks was rewarded by a growth of hair an inch in length. It is now full length and perfectly healthy. I then recommended it to a lady (relative) who had lost her hair from erysipelas. She used it with a like happy result. I take pleasure in giving you this testimony in favor of your valuable discovery, believing it to be, from actual experiment, one of the very few useful curative articles that emanate from Quackdom.

Respectfully Yours,

Dr. HENRY BURTNETT, No. 179 East 17th-st.

These preparations comprise a bottle of Liquid and pot of Pomade. When applied at our rooms, no charge will be made unless the hair is entirely restored. From three to six months is ordinarily required. For sale by the principal druggists, and at the depot, No. 309 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $1.

Orders addressed to the PROPRIETORS of the SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, No. 309 Broadway, New-York, will be promptly attended to. Usual discount to the trade.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruption, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man or woman as a commanding forehead.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the moss rose. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair, soft, curly, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROBACK'S REVELATIONS.

Who would cross the stormy sea,
Without compass, sextant, helm,
When he might have all the three?
Who would tempt Fate's storms, that whelm
Purblind mortals as they roll,
When, by magic, the dark film
That obscures the future's scroll,
Can be rent through ROBACK'S aid,
For wife, widow, man or maid!

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer and Necromancer, reads the future, and gives advice that enables the applicant to shun misfortune, and realize happiness and good luck, at No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Astrological almanacs gratis, by application by letter.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET-WARE.—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold edged and decorated; cut-glass, water goblets, wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, decanters, salt-cellars, Parian marble, statuettes, vases, &c., in great variety. The French porcelain ware is sold almost as low as the common English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Dealers in porcelain ware, &c., citizens and strangers are invited to examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, up-stairs, above Windle's house furnishing store.

SCIENTIFIC ART.—Photographic Portraits on paper, letter sheets, adapted for sending by mail to all parts of the world. Daguerreotypes, 25 and 50 cents, taken by HOLMES' United States Patent Stereoscopic double-action Cameras. Depot No. 289 Broadway.

PLUMBERS, ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers of New-York and its vicinity will be held at Murphy's Union Saloon, on FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—On FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, will be performed Verdi's Grand Opera of RIGOLETTO.

The first appearance of SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

In the rôle of the Duke of Mantua, with Signoras BERTUCCA-MARETZEK, PATTI-STRAKOSCH, Signors BADIALI, ROCCO, and COLETTI, in the principal rôles.

Musical Director and Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK.

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Prices of Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Public are respectfully informed that Miss LOUISA PYNE, having fully recovered from her late accident, will make her first appearance in a GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, By the PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

On MONDAY next, April 2, 1855—To consist of selections from popular and favorite Operas, Oratorios and English Ballads.

Tickets 50 cents each.
Seats can be secured without extra charge.
Orchestra Seats, $1; Private Boxes, $5 each.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Time Altered.—Concert commences quarter before 8 o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, March 26, and all this week. A NEW PIECE. Donnizetti's new Opera, L'ELISIRE D'AMORE; OR, THE LOVE SPELL. In 2 Acts, "Introducing all the original," with new scenery. Nemorino......G. S. Buckley | Dulcamara......R. Perceval. Adina......Miss Eleanor | Belcore......R. B. Buckley. Soldiers, Peasants, &c., &c.......By the Company. Preceding the opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway. PERHAM'S MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN COMPANY AND BURLESQUE TROUPE. THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED. Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unquestionably the very best NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION. GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age half price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GERMAN OPERA.—First Subscription Night—THURSDAY, March 29, will be performed Flotow's romantic Opera (in 4 acts) of MARTHA; OR, THE FAIR OF RICHMOND. Principal characters sustained by Madames D'ORMY, SIEDENBURG, Messrs. QUINT, VINCKE, and BERNINGER. Musical Conductor and Director.......Jul. Unger. Prices of Admission—Boxes, according to location, $4 and $5; Dress Circle and Secured Seats, $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Two choice and favorite pieces. DOMBEY AND SON. Captain Cuttle, Mr. Burton; Toots, (first time) Mr. G. Jordan; Dombey, Mr. Fisher; Susan Nipper, (first time) Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Mrs. Burton; Edith, Mrs. Buckland. LEGERDEMAIN; OR, THE CONJUROR'S WIFE. This capital Comedy was enthusiastically received, and greeted with loud applause by a crowded house. Sinister, Mr. Harry Hall, as originally played by him in London; Mr. Soudley, Mr. Burton; Dexter, (first time) Mr. G. Jordan; Emily, Mrs. Burton; [illegible], Mrs. Holman. TO-MORROW—THE TOODLES and THE SERIOUS FAMILY. On SATURDAY—THE WANDERING MINSTREL, with VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, [illegible]; Parquette, [illegible]; Second Tier of Boxes, [illegible]; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $4 and $7. THIS EVENING, March 29, will be presented the Comedy of SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Don Octavio......Mr. Lester | Hypolita......Mrs. Hoey. Previous to which, the comedietta of THE TEACHER TAUGHT. Henry Aubrey......Mr. Lester | Mrs Plumbly, [illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 29, will be performed the Historical Tragedy of BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN. Brutus......Mr. Forrest | Tullia......Mme. Ponisi. To conclude with the new Comedietta of LOVE AND LARCENY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary phenomenon! The wonderful curiosity known as the NEW-HAMPSHIRE MAMMOTH GIRL! weighing over 450 pounds! and still growing every day. THURSDAY, March 29, EVENING, at 7½, the moral drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. AFTERNOON, at 3, TRUTH, and also ICHABOD'S COMB. All the curiosities to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cts.; Children under 10, 12½ cts.

AT THE TABERNACLE.—The Original Hutchinson Family, JUDSON, JOHN and ASA would announce a Grand Concert at the above named place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, 1855, singing the Songs of Soul and Sentiment, with their New Compositions. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at HALL & SON, and H. WATERS' Music Stores and at the door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

KILLING NO MURDER!—
Dead
They Now,
Roach, bug and fly;
Quickly sped,
Though they, too, die
Powder and Pill,
Working well
To you or I,
[illegible]

All insects, together with rats and mice, are safely and surely destroyed by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of poisonous imitations!

LECTURES.

ALUMNI LECTURES—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The sixth lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. C. S. Henry, D.D., at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*Human Progress, or the Historical Development of the Human Race.* Tickets—50 cents each; or $2 for the remaining seven lectures of the Course, may be had of Messrs. [illegible] PIKE & SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, and the Janitor of the University.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., will lecture before the Institute THIS (Thursday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—*The Influence of Useful Institutions on Social Life.* Admittance free to all. By order, CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—On FRIDAY, the 30th, the Exercises of the Junior Exhibition will be held, commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Webster Prize for the best speaking on the occasion, will be publicly awarded at the same time. The patrons of the Institution and the friends of education generally are invited to be present.

WATER CURE IN BROOKLYN.—DR. E. A. KITTREDGE, of Boston, will give another Lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, on the Water Cure, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, his first lecture having been enthusiastically received. Admission one shilling.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton-avs., Brooklyn. Subject—*Patriotism.*

PRINTING INK.

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY.

IS CONSTANTLY Manufacturing, and has always on hand every description of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 23 Rose-st.

N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

MACARONI.

HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, commends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 10 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

Office of Local Inspectors of Steamboats, Custom House, New-York, March 28, 1855.

ENGINEERS AND PILOTS OF STEAMERS are hereby notified that licenses must be renewed within thirty days after their expiration. In default thereof new license must be taken out and the parties also subject themselves to the penalties imposed by law.

The attention of masters of steamers is particularly directed to those parts of the law requiring [illegible] to be kept in conformity with her certificate, and imposing a penalty on the Master in case of [illegible], and also to the provisions relating to the employment of Pilots and Engineers not duly licensed.

JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
U. S. Local Inspectors for the Port of New-York.

$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who burglariously entered the St. Lawrence R. C. Church, in 84th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., Yorkville, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, the 25th inst., and who, in addition to stealing therefrom several valuable articles, desecrated the altar and pulpit in a most outrageous manner. The above reward will be paid on the conviction of the offenders, by application to the Treasurer, or through either of the [illegible] Committee of the St. Lawrence Church. WALTER J. QUARTERS(?), Pastor.

TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, &c. [illegible] G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

FIRE AND EXTRA FIRE HEATS.—[illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Morristown, New-Jersey. The large house known as the "Jancey property." [illegible] For further particulars apply to WM. L. KING, No. 21 John-st., New-York; or on the premises to JACOB M. KING, Morristown, N.J.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Apply to J. ROWE SMITH, No. 65 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant three-story and basement brown stone front house [illegible] Apply to HARRISON & BURRALL, Counselors at Law, No. 12 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Brown stone house on 32d-st. [illegible] Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 73 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 3-story attic and high basement houses, with all the modern improvements [illegible] Inquire of ROSS & CRONIG, Real Estate Agents, No. 48 5th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story new house [illegible] Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 6 London Terrace, or No. 60 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island [illegible] Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house [illegible] Apply to JOHN J. STUDWELL, No. 24 Montague-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible] Apply to PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 61 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Apply to E. B. & WM. WOOD, No. 211 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of [illegible] Inquire of W. B. DEMAREST, No. 153 West 15th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories, basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large three-story brick [illegible] Apply to W. H. BOOME, No. 14 Greenwich-av. Will exchange for unimproved City property.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two three-story brick houses [illegible] Apply to W. H. MAILLER, No. 160 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four-story brown stone front house No. 51 St. Mark's-place [illegible] For particulars apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 280 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN.—[illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. [illegible] Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 40 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—The House and lot No. 175 Orchard-st. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. M. HARPEL, No. 20 Washington Market.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The dwelling-house No. 27 Vandewater-st., near Pearl-st. Apply to Mrs. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful [illegible] Apply to A. R. MOEN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—Two very desirable country residences [illegible] in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. [illegible] inquire of NATHANIEL E. ADAMS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven [illegible] apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE or exchange for real estate, or to let in the village of Sharon, Conn. [illegible] Inquire at No. 185 Pearl-st., of COWLES & ELLIOTT.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At [illegible] Staten Island [illegible]

COTTAGE HOUSE AND FARM FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, Westchester County [illegible] Apply to J. N. THORNE, No. 165 Walker-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 20 Beekman-st., N.Y.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—[illegible] apply to F. & ELY, No. 6 Park-place.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 163 Nassau-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Formerly the residence of the late Judge Sutherland, situated at Geneva, on Seneca Lake, containing about two and a quarter acres of land, within ten hours of New-York by the Hudson River and New-York Central Railways. The house commands a fine view of Seneca Lake, and is large, elegant and convenient [illegible] It is seldom that a place possessing so many attractions and advantages is offered for sale. For further particulars apply to JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., No. 257 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.—For sale two well built commodious three-story [illegible] Apply to G. DENNISON, Builder, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Glenwood, Yonkers, Westchester County [illegible] Inquire of WILLIAM PATTEN, No. 201 Greenwich-st., or of J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the flourishing village of Olinville [illegible] WILLIAMS, No. 21 Division-st., N.Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad [illegible] apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 280 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated [illegible] apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] miles east of the village of Jamaica, L. I. [illegible] Inquire of HENRY C. ALEXANDER HAGNER, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; or of DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Jamaica, L. I.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—[illegible] Illinois Central Railroad Company [illegible] Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very desirable farm [illegible] Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st. [illegible] in Essex and Middlesex Counties, N.J.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 80 acres, in the town of Yonkers [illegible] EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The Farm at Jamaica, L. I. [illegible] Apply to B. T. HAINES, Nos. 82 and 84 Murray-st., New-York, or to E. H. CREED, Jamaica.

FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 88 acres in Chatham, N.J. [illegible] CHARLES E. MILLER & CO., No. 185 Broadway.

ONLY $3,600.—A very cheap farm, of 70 acres, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad [illegible] Apply to MEAD & WHITE, No. 266 6th-av., near 20th-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture [illegible] D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale or to exchange for other property [illegible] Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 102 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—South side of Fulton-av. [illegible] Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or M. F. CRANE, No. 55 Gold-st., New-York.

WILLIAMSBURG COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 129 Bouwen-st., near Graham-av. [illegible] Apply to F. TIMPSON, No. 149 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—On 39th-st. [illegible] Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

LOT FOR SALE—Over 25 feet wide, about 225 feet [illegible] Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P.M.

GUN FOR SALE.—A fine second-hand double-barrel Duck Gun. Apply to JOHN MULLIN, No. 16 Ann-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small House in Brooklyn preferred, in exchange for good manufacturing stock and cash. Would buy a few well-located lots, if cheap. Address Box No. 1,452 Post-Office, giving location, price, mortgages, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood, for a quiet respectable family. Rent moderate. Address, stating particulars, E. P. V. B., Times Office.

BAKERY WANTED TO LEASE.—For not less than five years—a bakery, or a house and store that the owner would be willing to put an oven in. Address BAKERY, No. 145 East 23d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building, No. 30 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 65 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The superior Three-Story Brick House, No. 55 Willow-st. [illegible] or at No. 286 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—With 13 acres of land [illegible] apply at No. 88 Wall-st., 2d story, rear.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two four-story and basement houses [illegible] Apply to J. N. THORNE, No. 165 Walker-st. [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house [illegible] Location very desirable, on Brooklyn Heights. For particulars, address A. C., office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry [illegible] Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE—[illegible] Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and attic house, five minutes walk from the South Ferry [illegible] Apply to JOHN COX, Henry-st., corner of Amity-st., South Brooklyn, or No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story House, No. [illegible] Inquire on the premises, or at No. 45 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET—By the Wall-st. Ferry in Brooklyn [illegible] Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 163 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—The modern two-story house, with half an acre of ground [illegible] Apply to GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 263 Water-st., N.Y.

HOUSE TO LET—In 72d-st., second house east of Broadway [illegible] Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 199 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near the depot at Morrisania [illegible] Apply to W. BADDE, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to S. ANGELL, No. 16 Beekman-st., up stairs, and Railroad-av., opposite 5th-st., Morrisania.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience [illegible] Apply to C. C. TERRILL, No. 294, next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new 4-story English basement house in 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. [illegible] For particulars inquire at No. 127 40th-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts. Rent $600. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 51 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET—The 3-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 70 St. Mark's-place [illegible] F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The English basement house No. [illegible] Apply on the premises. The furniture in the house will be sold if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story with modern improvements, No. 14 West 20th-st. [illegible] Call at M. J. EARLE's, No. 13 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished, at Rye [illegible] Apply at No. 21 South-st., from 10 to 12 A.M.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage at [illegible] Apply on the premises, or at No. 261 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—To a small family [illegible] Orange, N. J. [illegible] Inquire of E. A. WALLACE, No. 2 Washington Market, or W. S. WALLACE, on the premises.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents [illegible] JAMES L. PARSHALL [illegible] Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

HUDSON RIVER.—For sale on the banks of the Hudson River, a gift miles from the City Hall, New-York [illegible] Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

OUT OF TOWN—TO LET—Partly furnished [illegible] Inquire of W. LEE, No. 48 Exchange-place.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—On 39th and 40th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs. [illegible] Apply to ROSWELL D. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, or at JAMES M. LATHAM's Carpenter shop, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—The first class brown stone front house No. 28 West 17th-st. [illegible] Inquire of J. L. COLBY, office of E. Smith, No. 36 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November [illegible] Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Possession immediately, to a small family. For particulars, apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. [illegible] Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 3-story brick house, in a genteel location near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn [illegible] Address Box No. 1,420, N.Y. Post-office. No foreigners.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—(Without children,) wishing a quiet, genteel half-house, may apply for the same at No. 419 Broome-st., near Broadway. Rent $500 per annum.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Anthony-st. [illegible] Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st. [illegible] Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—A high, light basement, suitable for shirt or trunk and carpet bag dealers. Inquire of WM. B. HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 13 Vesey-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—To let, the upper part, two parlors, two bedrooms with pantry, gas, bath [illegible] Inquire of E. B. KIRK. Rent $350.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small respectable family without children [illegible] to WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a modern built house, situated in King-st., consisting of back basement, second-floor [illegible] Inquire at No. 26 King-st., or No. 65 Dey-st. B. C. MITCHELL.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—To a small family only. The upper part, with kitchen, of a two-story house, with gas, Croton water, &c. Apply at No. 69 Rivington-st.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Room to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 37 Bond-st.

PAVILION HOTEL TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Or exchange for City property.—A beautiful Summer resort, Pavilion Hotel, at Fort Washington, N.J. [illegible] Apply to N. BRIMELL, No. 550 Houston-st., New-York.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES TO LET—Suitable for a milkman, near a village where all the milk can be sold [illegible] Apply to JOHN RISSELL, No. 11 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET IN ELEVENTH STREET.—The four story brown stone house No. [illegible] East 11th-st. [illegible] Inquire on the premises, or at RAYNOR's bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—A lady occupying a fine house, desirably located in the upper part of the City, near 8th-av. [illegible] Please address S. K., at the office of this paper.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The upper part of the building No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] apply to W. WARD, No. 165 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET—[illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] 21st-st.

TO LET.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—Well lighted, steam power if required—suitable for a bookbinder. There will be a stereotyper and printer in the building. Apply to THOS. B. SMITH, No. 216 William-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET.—Suitable for services on Sunday, well lighted and ventilated. Inquire at No. 563 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—The 2d, 3d, and 4th lofts of the new store, No. 366 Greenwich-st. They will be rented at the rate of $300 per annum, by applying on the premises. Also, the basement of the same building.

LOFTS TO LET—Of No. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., for light manufacturing purposes, 50x25. Are well lighted, high ceilings and hoist-way, &c. Will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—Two lofts 75 by 25, with steam power. Possession given immediately. Apply to YOUNGS & CUTTER, No. 206 Water-st.

TO LET—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. (the first floor of which will be occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank,) arranged in well lighted and convenient offices, or in entire floors as tenants may want. Possession given on the 1st day of May. Inquire at the Bank, corner of [illegible]

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—A large building on 62d-st., adjoining the 5th-av. railroad depot [illegible] Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—Two stores conveniently fitted up, with dwellings over, in Greenwich-st., near Canal, to let, with or without the dwellings, at very low rents. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 480 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, over the Tabernacle Entrance, on the 2d and 3d floors, for offices and business purposes. Apply to PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 300 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 52 Wall-st., very desirable Offices on second, third and fourth floors. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st., second floor, front.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET—An eligible office, or part of it—No. 76 Nassau-st.

STORE, BASEMENTS AND LOFTS TO LET—Separately or together, of new building No. 41 Walker-st., near Broadway. The lofts are suitable for light manufacturing purposes—an excellent place for piano-forte makers, hardware, crockery, or any business requiring much room. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st. [illegible] Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 20 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—A large store on northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st., admirably situated for clothing, hatting, or any business that requires publicity; or would be divided to suit. Inquire at No. 418 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—Store, basement and cellar of No. 37 Beekman-st. The building is 95 feet deep, and well lighted. Also, second loft in same building. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A.M. and after 3 P.M.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 50x37 feet, corner of Bleecker and Bank-sts., well lighted on three sides, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. [illegible] rooms are well lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOM. MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P.M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 18 East 29th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 150 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with the utmost promptness all Claims for Bounty Lands granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla Men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children. Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. E. COBB & Co., No. 33 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Patents located in 1852, long since sold for taxes; also, patents located since 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND, &c.—Soldiers, sailors, and all others who served in any of the wars, (and their widows or minor children,) can obtain their warrants by applying at the old established office, No. 37 Chambers-st., next to Burton's. D. S. BROWNE, Attorney for United States Claims.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All Soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790 [illegible] and can obtain a warrant for the same, of G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS—All persons entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, can have the same properly collected on application to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st., between Wall and Pine-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO UNDERTAKERS—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—The advertiser is desirous of disposing of all his establishment as an undertaker, consisting of an excellent and well selected stock of coffins, two hearses, hearse wagon, two horses, sets, blankets, &c., and every fixture necessary for carrying on the business; together with the lease of store and fixtures, which he will dispose of at a large reduction from cost—on account of his having, by an accident, become disabled from attending to the business—if applied for before the 1st April. W. B. VAN BRUNT, No. 138 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

RETAIL HOSIERY STORE FOR SALE.—Situated in a very desirable location and doing a first-rate business, now for 7 years. The amount of stock (exclusively Hosiery Goods) is about $3,500, and a very great inducement will be offered. The senior clerk can be re-engaged, so that any person not having time to attend to it, can have it managed by a very faithful and competent clerk. Terms cash or fully secured paper. Address with real name, post paid, HOSIERY, box 1,834, N.Y. Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—The subscriber offers an opportunity to any good business man, who has from $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, to become an equal partner, either special or active, with himself in a safe, pleasant and profitable business, established for several years in this City. To any one of the right stamp, who has the cash, this affords an excellent opportunity to make a safe, paying investment. To such full details will be satisfactorily given by addressing, at this office, SUCCESS.

HARDWARE.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the stock of a hardware store. The business has been carried on successfully for ten years by the present owners. A lease of five years of the premises at a very moderate rent will be granted to the purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 218 Pacific-st.

$850.—PARTNER WANTED—In one of the best provision stores in the City of New-York; the store is rent free, and long lease. I will give a man a full share in stock, horse and fixtures, for $850. American man preferred, or a Yankee from Connecticut; the store is on the North River. Apply at No. 51 Division-st., for information.

AN EQUAL INTEREST IN FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE OFFICE—Located up town, established three years; profits since the 1st of February over $800. To a person with some money and good business capacity, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Address REAL ESTATE, Times Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An old established Retail stand for sale, with a well arranged Stock, Fixtures, Lease of building, and in an excellent location, yearly improving, at present doing a good business. Any one desirous of entering business will find this a rare chance. Address TRADE, Daily Times office for particulars.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In one of the pleasantest villages in the vicinity of New-York, doing a profitable business. Reason for selling out, ill health. Price about $2,000. For further particulars inquire of J. MINOR & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR INTRODUCTION—And sale of patents, new discoveries, &c. CHARLES HOPKINS, Register, Halls of Commerce, No. 79 Pine-st. N. B.—General negotiating and sale agency.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a fancy bread and cake bakery in a good location. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Inquire at No. 126 1st-av.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

CHEMICAL MANURE.—Nitrate of Soda in bags, and Refuse Saltpetre in barrels [illegible] Orders left at the office of the Chemical Laboratory, No. 130 Duane-st., will receive attention.

PERUVIAN GUANO—First quality [illegible] For sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPRING WHEAT—[illegible] R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191, Water-st., N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 49 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden Baden,	Edinburgh,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Stockholm,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Mannheim,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madeira,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Manila,	Singapore,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Malta,	Sydney, New,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bologna,	Havre,	Naples,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Nantes,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Leghorn,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leipsic,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Lyons,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Colombo,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW-SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle.................Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.................Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches.
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine.................Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency.................Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

OFFICE OF MICH. S. AND N. IND. R. R. COMPANIES, No. 16 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1855.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the 25th day of April next, and a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company at Laporte, in the State of Indiana, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the 26th day of April next, to act on a contract for consolidating the stock and interest of the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company, with the stock and interest of said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and to authorize the making of contracts for running and business arrangements with other Companies.

The Stock transfer Books of both Companies will be closed on the 15th April next, and open the day after the respective days of meeting of stockholders. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO LUMBERMEN OR CAPITALISTS—$15,000 WANTED.—The advertiser owning nearly 5,000 acres of choice Pine Timbered land within 120 miles of this City, and within five miles of railroad communication, located in Luzerne County, Penn., would like the loan of $15,000, will give first mortgage on the above land, or would take a partner with the above amount of capital, for the purpose of engaging in the lumbering business; the party advertising would guarantee the capital advanced by mortgage on the whole property, and give an equal interest in the business. Every dollar's worth of the lumber manufactured can be sold in this City, or at the different towns along the railroad, at very large profits. For full particulars inquire of GEORGE C. SMALLEY, No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, March 12, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the annual election will be held at the office of the Company at Jersey City on Monday, the 2d day of April next, for the choice of five Directors in place of class No. 3, whose term of service will then expire. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 3 o'clock P.M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th inst. until the 3d day of April next. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 25 William-st., will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., strictly on commission. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 3 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On property in Cincinnati worth $30,000, at 10 per cent. per annum interest, which is allowed by the laws of Ohio. The property consists of a block of stores on Columbia-st., one of the best business streets in the City. Interest payable in New-York, and Street Insurance. Title perfect. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to consolidation, that they are requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable. WM. H. LEWIS, Comptroller.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 61 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or on transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

JOHN E. MURRAY—No. 187 Pearl-st., makes cash advances upon flour, grain, provisions, and other merchandise, in store or transit. Also upon vessels at sea and in port, and upon stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities.

BANK NOTICES.

THE MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Pays 6 per cent. INTEREST on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Open daily, from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

OFFICERS.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (late Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS and ISAAC T. SMITH, Vice-Presidents.
W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.
N. B.—This Savings Bank is in no way connected with any other Banking Institution in this City, is regularly chartered according to law by the Legislature of this State, and has its Funds securely invested, mainly on bond and mortgage, on property worth double the amount loaned.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich; open daily from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 4 to 7 P.M. Interest at the rate of six per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the city of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this city.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PHILLIPS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT J. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

oc25-'54-law2yT. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 22, 1855.—THE BANK OF FORT EDWARD, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under and five per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made from date to April 15 will draw interest from April 1. This is strictly a Savings Bank, and as such chartered by the Legislature of this State. It is not connected with any other banking institution.

WM H PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOUNSBERRY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—Notice—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, the 7th of April, will bear interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and from 5 to 7 P.M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JNO. MANNING, Comptroller.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The [illegible] is greatly [illegible] varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and [illegible]

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from the ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which need by the barrel or gallon. HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 155 Washington-st., sole Agents in the United States.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE—Of six horse power, in perfect order, been thoroughly overhauled, and warranted in good running order. Price $175. Also, one [illegible] J. G. PORTER, cor. 28th-st. and 11th-av.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health. The Doctor is in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. [illegible] LUCINA CORDIAL [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 12 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHUBERGER'S LINNEAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st., to No. 420 Broadway. [illegible] See No. 420 Broadway.

CARD.—Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., M. D., of London.—The undersigned, formerly pupil of the above late distinguished physician, now sole proprietor of his Excellent Remedies [illegible] Address, post-paid, Dr. BLUNDELL, Post-Office, New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours from 8 o'clock A.M. to 9 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty [illegible] Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. [illegible] Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock, A.M. and 6 to 9 o'clock P.M. (Sundays excepted.)

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH—Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 300 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS AND HOUSESMITHS.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a Court-House and other county buildings, at White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y., will be received by the Chairman of the Building Committee until Monday, April 16, at 12 o'clock M. The plans and specifications may be examined on and after Monday, April 2, at the office of the Architect, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. Each proposal to be accompanied with the proper signatures of two responsible parties willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The residence of the sureties and of the party proposing to contract for the work also to accompany each proposal.

Printed blanks for the proposals and envelopes to be used are furnished, and the envelopes to be endorsed with the name of the party making the proposal. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Jr., Secretary.
STAATS BARTON,
GEORGE C. FINCH,
DANIEL HUNT,
Building Committee.
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, White Plains, March 26, '55.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING AND FURNISHING WARD SCHOOL NO. 46, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until FRIDAY, [illegible] inst., [illegible] P.M., at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., directed "Proposals to School Officers of XXIst Ward," for furnishing the materials and doing the necessary work for heating the new School Building, No. 46, now erecting in 35th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. [illegible] The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of Board of School Officers XXIst Ward. J. DAVENPORT, Chairman of Building Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING ON WINGS AND UPPER STORY on School-House in Henry near Pike-st., will be received at the office of the Clerk of Board of Education, agreeably to plans and specifications there deposited, until the 2d of April next. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

JAS. P. BROMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,
JOHN GRAY,
WADE B. WORRELL,
JAS. B. BRINSMADE,
Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., N.Y., for macadamizing and finishing the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank Road, running from Bushwick-av., Williamsburg, to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, near John J. Snediker's, Kings County, L. I., [illegible] proposals will be received for one mile, with the privilege of the whole, to be made according to the plans and specifications on file in the Cemetery Office. By order, EDMUND DRIGGS, President.

New-York, March 26, 1855.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, until the 2d day of April next, for the use of the panels or the cars of the Company for advertisements for one year; also for the privilege of disposing of newspapers in the cars for the same time. For particulars as to the mode in which these privileges will be granted, application may be made at the office. By order of the Board of Directors. C. C. BETTS, Secretary.

Dated BROOKLYN, March 28, 1855.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COLTS FOR SALE.—A pair of Black Hawk Colts, seven years old, well broke, and kind in double or single harness; stylish drivers, and good under the saddle. Also, a light Family Carriage, with pole and shafts, made by Lawrence, and set of plated double Harness. One of the horses will be sold separate, if desired. Apply at the stable of CONKLIN CARLL, opposite Fulton Ferry, Water-st., Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—A two-seat Rockaway, suitable for one or two horses, nearly new, and made to order for the present owner, by one of our best City makers. It will be sold low. Apply at Miles' Stables, Nos. [illegible] West 19th-st., near 6th-av., to J. A. BRAMAN.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Also, one cart, harness and good will of work. Also, one solid cart. Inquire of A. GALLOWAY, corner North Moore and Washington-sts., or No. 121 West [illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—Families in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, wishing their household furniture put in excellent order, can have it revarnished, and polished in the neatest manner possible equal to new, by experienced workmen, having been employed as foreman of the principal Cabinet manufactories in the City for 14 years. Piano-fortes, Office and Counting-house furniture, repolished in the most workmanlike manner. Address B. & S., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD-TABLES.—Having invented a new style of cushion, we invite buyers and the public in general to call and examine our fine stock, suitable for private or public use. One second-hand table at a bargain. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, black-boards, slates, &c., &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the country. [illegible] N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

COAL.

COAL.—$6 50.—Red Ash, now landing at foot of Clymer-st., East Brooklyn [illegible] Liberal allowance made to grocers and dealers. RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL.—I am selling the best Red Ash at $5 [illegible] from my yards corner King and Greenwich-sts. [illegible] and No. 14 Duane-st., for cash only. PETER CLINTON.

AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 27, 1855.

SALE OF FERRY LEASES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—In pursuance of the [illegible] of "An Act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," [illegible] the Comptroller will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April next, a ferry lease [illegible]

[illegible]

FERRY LEASE FROM BARCLAY-STREET TO HOBOKEN.

The ferry established from the foot of Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, across the North River to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, and commonly called the Hoboken Ferry, will be sold at public auction at the same time and place as before stated, under the direction of the Comptroller.

[illegible]

HELL GATE FERRY, AT THE FOOT OF 86TH-ST.

[illegible]

"Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 30, 1854."

[illegible]

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EMBELLISHMENTS.—[illegible] THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, March 27, WEDNESDAY, March 28, and THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway—Large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE BALANCE OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DESIRABLE lots, gores, and valuable water front of the Milledoler estate, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th and 119th-sts., Avenue A and 1st-av., Harlem.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES H. THOMSON, CORNELIA GRAHAM, Executors.

CHARLES B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST FARMS, Westchester County, consisting of spacious dwelling house known as the Barker place, [illegible] TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] apply to CHARLES B. MILLER & CO., 186 Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—E. T. TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, a splendid assortment of [illegible]

TO OMNIBUS AND HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

[illegible]

And a large assortment of hubs, spokes and felloes, [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

H. E. CONKLIN, President.

Office No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Supreme Court.—Referee's sale in partition.—MARY M. DEGRAW vs. JASPER DEGRAW and others.—Will be sold on 28th March instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, [illegible] DENNIS McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 335 Broadway, [illegible]

PICARD, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 61 Liberty-st., [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE-HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SEVEN PER CENT. Real Estate Bonds of the FORT WAYNE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS of One Thousand Dollars each, [illegible]

[illegible]

For pamphlets and more detailed statements, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 4 Broad-st.

W. J. HOLMAN, President F. W. & S. R. R. Co.

P. S.—The President of the Company, knowing the intrinsic value of these Bonds, [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of St. Louis, March 22, 1855.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE THIRD SUBDIVISION OF THE CITY COMMONS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—[illegible] BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—[illegible] WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1855, [illegible]

[illegible]

H. OVERSTOLZ, Comptroller.

For further particulars apply to KENT & OREAR, Auctioneers, Office No. 21 Chestnut-st., St. Louis.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Thursday, March 29, at 12 o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Salesroom, No. [illegible] THIS (Thursday) MORNING, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

CARLTON-AVENUE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, [illegible] VANDERBILT-AVENUE HOUSE—[illegible] apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-street.

CHARLES B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL MORRISANIA PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] CHARLES B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 186 Broadway.

J. WYMANN MORRIS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SALE OF 31 CHOICE BUILDING Lots beautifully located in the upper part of the City of New-York, at auction.—MORRIS BROTHERS will sell on FRIDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Woodhull-st., cor. Hicks, South Brooklyn, [illegible]

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—JOHN F. MONTGOMERY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of [illegible] No. 66 Beekman-st., [illegible] without reserve for cash.

CHAS. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

THIRD-AV. 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND STORE—Known as No. 446, between 30th and 31st-sts., will be sold at public auction at Merchants' Exchange, April 3, at 12 o'clock. [illegible] apply to CHAS. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 186 Broadway.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—E. T. TURNER will sell at auction at the salesroom, No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, a large assortment of Marble Mantels, both plain and carved. [illegible] exhibition.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold at public auction, without reserve for cash, on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the HARTFORD COUNTY QUARRY COMPANY, in the town of East Windsor, County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, [illegible]

BIRDSEY C. LAKE, Trustee.

EAST WINDSOR, March 21, 1855.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 23d day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, [illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, March 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

By order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company:

[illegible]

(The above are part of an issue of 150 only, of which 80 have been called in.)

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. Next regular sale on Monday, April 2.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, March 30, 1855. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Crosby-st., opposite Niblo's Theatre, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, on second floor of salesroom, No. 112 Nassau-st., [illegible]

RUSSELL V. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. V. WESTCOTT WILL SELL TO-MORROW (Friday), [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK at their salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., [illegible]

At 11 o'clock a miniature steamer, quite a curiosity.

At 12 o'clock a rosewood piano-forte.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE STOCK OF JAPANNED TIN WARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., [illegible]

HARDWARE, &c.—Immediately after the above will be sold 100 lots well assorted hardware, American cutlery, German goods, Sheffield and Birmingham goods, &c.; also, 20 cases cut tacks, [illegible] fancy clocks; also an invoice of musical instruments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, March 30—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At 10 o'clock, at the Barclay Hotel, corner of Barclay and West-sts., [illegible]

R. D. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 29 and 31 Attorney-st., near Grand, R. D. KEMP will sell at auction [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock on premises [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.—At 12 o'clock, noon, at the corner of Nelson and Court-sts., opposite the new Roman Catholic Church, South Brooklyn.—[illegible]

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD ROSES AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.—J. L. VANDEWATER, No. 16 Maiden-lane, will sell FRIDAY, March 30, [illegible] by D. BALL, Florist, [illegible]

LEWIS LYMAN, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, [illegible]

LYMAN & CO., (Successors to Cooley & Keese,) No. 377 Broadway.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Maiden-lane, [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SALMON, RICE.—No. 97 Dey, corner of Greenwich-st.—FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] weights and scales, manilla paper, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—To be sold for account of the underwriters, 18 extra fine Birmingham guns, made by celebrated manufacturers, and very slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c.

DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 14 Pine-st. Commonwealth Buildings, office No. 8. D. & E. will give their personal attention to sales at auction of furniture, &c., at the residence of parties wishing this medium of sale.

J. P. DUNCAN,
W. H. ELLSWORTH.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 12:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:00 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also with rail road to Lewiston, and steamboats line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—[illegible] STATION.—[illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. [illegible]

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 11 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:00; St. Albans, 7:45, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 8 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 6:30; lodge; leave at 8 A. M., arrive at Burlington [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 4, and $3 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1855.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE.—Touching at Rockland Lake and Piermont in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad. The clipper steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, Capt. E. T. BLANCH, will, on and after THURSDAY, March 22, 1855, leave Chambers-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Haverstraw EVERY MORNING at 6:30; Rockland Lake, 6:45; Nyack, 7:15; Piermont, 7:45.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden; fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 [illegible]. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 [illegible].

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information [illegible] by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CORDIAL GIN.—TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC.—W. M. REID respectfully begs to call the attention of housekeepers and others to his celebrated Cordial Gin, [illegible]

[illegible]

WALCOTT BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BANKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—[illegible]

ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 461 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ———. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 28
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 11
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 25

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND—BY THE BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to send for their friends by the BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, can obtain Tickets only at the office of the Owners and Agents, C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st. The Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets consists of the following well known and fast-sailing ships, sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month:

Harvest Queen (new), Isaac Wright,
Great Western (new), Yorkshire,
Isaac Webb (new), Fidelia,
Manhattan, Columbia,
James Foster, Jr., (new), New-York,
Neptune, (new)

REMITTANCES.—Persons wishing to send money to their friends in Ireland or England, can obtain Sight Drafts, for £1 and upwards, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Bankers, Liverpool and London.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Persons returning to the Old Country by this line, will find excellent STATE ROOM accommodations in the Second Cabin, and be found in provisions cooked and served out to them daily, as per following

BILL OF FARE.—Each adult passenger will be entitled to the following weekly allowance of Provisions: 1½ lbs. Beef or Pork; 1½ lbs. Codfish; 2½ lbs. Bread; 3 lbs. Flour; 3 lbs. Oat-Meal; 1 lb. Rice; 1½ lbs. Beans; 2 oz. Tea; ½ lb. Sugar or Molasses.

Passengers are required to find their own bedding and utensils for receiving and eating their food.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO.,
No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. [illegible]

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 19.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via Nicaragua.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors. 700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burthen,) Capt. TURNER, will leave from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, April 12, 1855, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burthen,) [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Thursday, April 5, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, April 9, at 2 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile [illegible] to agents in New-Orleans, JAS. CONNOLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission. [illegible] For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail on Wednesday, April 25.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamer JAMESTOWN, [illegible] Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. [illegible] Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 88 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, &c., Palatka $28.

The FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, April 4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—WILLIAM VAN ALSTYNE, [illegible] of the late firms of [illegible] & Van Alstyne and [illegible] & Van Alstyne. Notice first published March 29, 1855. Creditors to appear before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Supreme Court Justice, at the County Court-room, in the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the 28th day of June, 1855, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

REED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany.

mh 29 law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK M. FAVRE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1855.

FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, Administrator.

mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. KNAPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 65 East 13th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1855.

CLARISSA KNAPP, Administratrix.

mh15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 193 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.

CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEWIS, late of the late city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 3 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1855.

ANDREW V. STOUT, Administrator.

mh1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the United States Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1855.

MARY A. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. MAHONEY, Administrators.

f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, [illegible] Administrators.

o12-law6mTh*

NOTICE.—The creditors of ROBERT GILMOR, Jr., prior to August, 1840, will present their claims properly substantiated, to the subscriber.

M. C. MORGAN, No. 28 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JOHN E. DYKERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible]

NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1855.

NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

mh22-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES NEWMAN, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS McCURRY and ELEANOR his wife, (formerly Eleanor Newman,) Charles Newman and Caroline E. his wife, (formerly Caroline E. Copes,) [illegible]

[illegible] CAROLINE E. NEWMAN, (formerly Caroline E. Copes:) You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March instant, 1855, [illegible] —Dated New-York, March 12, 1855.

CHARLES S. ROE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh15-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY against GEORGE DEANE, Jun., and FREDERICK FOULKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible]

OWEN, BETTS & VOSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1855.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

OWEN, BETTS & VOSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. JACOBS, plaintiff, against E. FREDERICK MOSES, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, [illegible]

E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1855.

E. B. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADRIEN FRANCOIS GAUPILLAT, FRANCOIS PHILIPPE ILLIG, HIPPOLITE MODESTE GUINDORFF and LOUIS VICTOR AUGUST MASSE, against MAURICE HILGER and LUDWIG FUNKE.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1855.

A. CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

mh8-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] —Dated [illegible] 1855.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN,
PHEBE VAN SICKLEN, Executors.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

RAILROAD TOLLS.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Shall our Railroads be Taxed for the Support of our Canals?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of the 26th inst. we discussed the general question of the justice and expediency of the proposed measure. Since that, we have received the report of the House Committee of Ways and Means recommending its adoption. As this report may be considered as the attempted *justification* of the Governor's recommendation, we propose to say a few words more in refutation of the arguments attempted to be urged.

The statement of the necessities of the case made by the Committee, is mainly a repetition of those contained in the Governor's Message. The Committee, with the Governor, attribute the loss of Canal revenues to the competition of the Railroads. For the amount of the estimated deficit we refer to our article of Monday.

The Committee, like the Wolf in the fable, have suffered a grievance which serves as an apology for the outrage they are about to commit. Every wolf takes good care that he has a show of justice or provocation on his side, before he commences his work of rapine or slaughter. The Committee, and the State they claim to represent, have been greatly injured by the Railroads. How? Why, the Railroads have accomplished *the same object for which the Canals were constructed.* The Canals cheapen transportation say 1,000 per cent.; the Railroads have vastly improved upon the Canals, and stand still lower down the stream! Let us see how the Committee state the provocation that has been suffered:

"*It is well ascertained that combinations have been made, and arrangements have been entered into by different Railroad Companies with lines of Propellers on the Lakes, and steam and tow-boats on the Hudson, forming connected lines from the seaboard to Detroit, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and other Western ports to divert all the freight possible from the Canals over their Roads*—one of such roads, at least, if not more, having their agents securing some of the Western States, and by authority contracting to carry freight at prices equivalent to carrying it on the Propeller for nothing, for the sake of getting and securing the freight of it upon the road."

"Why these roads should thus, at prices far below the remunerative standard, and at a consequent loss to themselves, seek thus to enter into competition with the canals, can only be attributed to a desire on their part to accomplish what must plainly appear to be its inevitable result: a distrust in the people of the value and efficiency of their public works, an abandonment of the enlargement, direct taxation for the payment of the debt, and a monopoly of the carrying trade turned over into the hands of the railroads. With this stake to play for, enjoying, as they do, the ability to make up *their losses upon other freights and fare for passengers, and the game left entirely in their own hands* without restriction, *it is not astonishing that they enter upon it.*"

The railroads compete with the canals! Why not? What is the object of both? Is it not to cheapen transportation? Shall railroads be punished for possessing a capacity to achieve more good than the canals? Is not competition encouraged in every other department of industry? Do we not owe to this that cheapness and elegance of production which distinguish this age? What is competition? Simply the exercise of a disposition to excel. The committee, had they the power, would do all they could to discourage invention and discovery. Why? Because these have sounded the death-knell to some previous process in which individuals, or the State, perhaps, *have a vested interest!*

The Committee, if consistent, should go one step further. Before railroads were constructed, the canals had the monopoly of the *passenger* travel. This is now monopolised by the railroads. By prohibiting the latter from carrying passengers, the canals would again become carriers of them, and might add largely to their revenues!

The railroads are to be punished for achieving that to which, more than to all other methods, the genius of the age is directed; in which society has a greater interest than all others. But railroads, forsooth, effect their object by carrying at a loss where they compete with the canal, and make up such loss by the profit made upon articles of which they have the monopoly, and upon *passengers!*

Here certainly is a deliberate untruth. The great competitor with the Erie Canal is the Central Railroad. Now this company is restricted by their *charter to two cents per mile for passengers*—a price far below what is considered a remunerative rate, and not two-thirds of what nearly every other company in the United States charges. The Erie carry *through* passengers at the same rate per mile. Now, how the men whose names are appended to the report can lend themselves to such palpable untruths as those contained in it, in reference to matters in which they have no interest, is certainly past conception. It is equally untrue that the railroads are conspiring to break down the canals.

So much for the case of provocation attempted to be made out. Now for the conclusion to which the Committee arrive:

"Such being the necessities of the State, and the prominent causes which have led thereto, the next inquiry arises, what is the appropriate and most effectual remedy? Your Committee have heard three modes suggested: One, Direct taxation upon the people. *Another, Taxation of Corporations,* a certain per centage upon their capital *for State purposes, exempting them from all Town,* County and local taxes. Third, imposing tolls upon Railroad tonnage.

"The necessities of the State having been to a very great extent occasioned by the action of private corporations and inured to their benefit, it is not right that the burden should be thus imposed upon the people. A more equitable proposition is to let those who have created the burden be charged with its removal. *Your Committee cannot for a single moment entertain the proposition of recommending a direct taxation upon the people for such purposes,* particularly at this time, when an imperative necessity exists for the imposition of a mill tax upon the people for the benefit of the general fund and the support of the Government. As to the second proposition, proposing the taxation of a certain per centage upon the capital stock of Corporations for State purposes, and exempting them from all town, county and local taxes; *this is virtually a taxation of the people, only adopting an indirect mode to accomplish it.* The amount thus charged upon the corporations must bear a rateable proportion to the amount of town, county and local taxes from which they are relieved, and which are left to be discharged by the people, or there will be an inequality in the taxation on the one side or on the other.

"With such inequality, *it will conflict with one of the fundamental principles of our Government, equality of taxation as well as rights.* If the inequality is against the people, it is unjust to them, creating upon them a greater burden than a direct tax, enuring to the relief of corporations. If the inequality is against the corporations, it is unjust towards them as a class, as they are, with the single exception of some of the railroad corporations, in no way connected with the matters rendering additional taxation necessary.

"The last mode, imposing canal tolls on railroad tonnage, appears, in the opinion of your Committee, to be the only true, just and equitable mode. As to the right of the State to impose such toll there can be no question. The railroad companies deriving their corporate existence from State legislation, and being subject by the constitution to such changes and amendments in their acts of incorporation *as the Legislature* may deem proper, the Legislature has the power to mould them in such form and subject them to such charges and restrictions as they may deem the interest of the State to require. *They have the power to prohibit them altogether from the carriage of freight, and as a consequence can dictate the terms and conditions upon which it shall be carried.*"

The Committee cannot for a moment entertain the proposition for a State tax. Why? Because, like demagogues, they are afraid to take the responsibilities of an honest course to meet the necessities of the State. Why not impose a State tax? The burden would not be appreciable. But taxes are considered odious. Consequently, they must not be resorted to. In order to escape odium, the Committee take refuge in iniquity. But their action is an insult to the moral sense of the State. They take it for granted that the voters, like themselves, would shirk a moral obligation. Men never adopt a higher standard, in reference to others, than their own moral sense. Hence the recommendation of the Committee. But they are entirely mistaken. The voters are not only willing, but would eagerly meet every honest obligation. They have no sympathy with this attempt to impeach their moral sense, and to supply their necessities by robbery and spoliation. If the people are in need of money, they will not hesitate to raise it in an equitable and Constitutional manner;—not because they have the power, by a levy upon a particular interest or class.

The Committee say that they cannot recommend a tax upon the capital stock of corporations, because it would be "*virtually a taxation of the people, only adopting an indirect mode of accomplishing it; and because such taxation will conflict with one of the fundamental principles of our Government—equality of taxation as well as of rights.*"

The commission of a *crime* is *always* an act of self-stultification. Moral and common sense always go out at the same door. This fact was never more strikingly illustrated than in the present instance. The Committee tell us that to tax *corporations* would be *unconstitutional,* because *partial.* Consequently a tax on the Banks or Insurance Companies, for the purpose of revenue only, would be *illegal.* But they tell us in the same breath that it is not only legal to tax them, but that one of a class may be taxed, and another exempted; that the inhabitants of Long Island may send their produce to market free from any charge, while the people of Cortland or St. Lawrence are subjected to onerous burdens. *If here be not a case where* there is neither distinction nor difference, we should like to have one pointed out! After such a statement of the constitutional rights of citizenship, the effrontery with which, in the face of their admissions, they advocate a most partial, odious and impolitic act, is beyond conception. We can imagine such things possible only on the part of persons whose moral and intellectual vision is thoroughly blinded.

The authority claimed for the State over Railroad Companies is most extraordinary, and is in keeping with the other parts of the report. According to the Committee, "*the State has the power to prohibit railroads altogether from the carriage of freight; and as a consequence, can dictate the terms and conditions upon which it shall be carried.*"

This is new doctrine to us. If it be true, what, we should like to know, are the rights of the *subject?* If banks, after carrying on business for years, may be prohibited from banking without having their charters repealed; *Insurance Companies,* from taking policies; or railroads, from carrying freight; *we should like to know what rights remain with* the people. There is hardly a country in Europe in which such a doctrine would not produce a revolution. To talk of interests in which hundreds of millions are invested with the freedom and indifference with which they are discussed at Albany, would scarcely be tolerated by the subjects of an Eastern despot! After having shown the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, in the very report recommending it, are the Legislature prepared to take the consequences of its illegality, its injustice, its great inexpediency, and the terrible odium it will excite, which will not allow it to remain on the Statute Book but one short year, while its authors must be consigned to merited obloquy and contempt?

In order to appreciate more fully the iniquity of the proposed measure, let us suppose the Canal to be owned by a private company. In such case, would not the proposition excite universal execration? Why? Because it would be taxing one interest or set of men for the benefit of another. But this is precisely what is proposed. The people own the Canals, but they want more money. How are *they to get it?* By taxing *themselves? No;* but by making a forced loan upon one *class* for the benefit of another. The tax, too, is imposed as well on what does not come in competition with the Canal as on what does. Why should freight on *that portion of the Erie Railroad from New-York* to Susquehanna, a distance of 180 miles, be taxed; while that passing over the Hudson River or Harlem roads, is entirely free? In neither case would any revenue be drawn from the Canals. *Why should the people of Orange County be subjected to a State tax, from which the people of Westchester, living on the opposite bank of the Hudson are entirely exempted?*—must be answered by the Committee—not by us.

The Committee estimate that the proceeds of the above proposed tax will amount to $838,527. Upon whom is this enormous sum to be levied? Upon the most prostrate, but at the same time, the most deserving interest of the State. We will not recapitulate the services which Railroads have rendered. To every portion of the State they have carried prosperity. They have been instrumental in adding three times their cost, or at least $300,000,000, to the aggregate value of the property of the State. But how have the builders of these works fared? There is not one whose stock is not below par; and most of those it is proposed to tax are utterly prostrate. Many of them do not even pay interest on their bonds. Among these we may name the Northern, the Saratoga, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and New-York City. Most of the others have been built at ruinous sacrifices. The losses suffered by the owners of the roads to be taxed cannot fall short, in the depreciated value of their stock and securities, of from fifteen to twenty million dollars! But another burden is to be added to those works to which the people are most indebted, and which above all others it is least able to pay.

We need not again refer to the economic objections to the measure. These have been sufficiently considered. We trust we have fully exposed the shallow pretences of the Committee of Ways and Means. We would close by simply remarking that it is a cause of profound regret to find the commercial destinies of such a State as New-York in the hands of such men. THE PEOPLE.

Reimposition of Canal Tolls Upon Railroads.

Special Report.

The subscriber, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Governor's Special Message, in relation to the Canal revenues and various petitions and remonstrances for and against the imposition of Canal tolls on Railroad tonnage, begs leave respectfully to submit the following special report:

That I have carefully examined the subject, and consider it of grave importance to the State at large, and of vital importance to my immediate constituents.

By reason of various causes, it becomes necessary to raise a considerable sum of money, that the ordinary sources of revenue have failed to supply. That the honor and good faith of the State require these means to be raised is conceded by all.

The State of New-York has been called the Empire State, and whether we consider its territory, its population or its wealth, it may justly claim that appellation; and it is not to be doubted, but the people are habitually governed by a high sense of honor and duty, which will at all times render them ready and willing to bear all burdens and all duties properly devolving upon them.

It is a fundamental principle that all taxes shall be equal, and any departure from it, by which particular interests are selected for the imposition of burdens, must be sanctioned by reasons satisfactory to all impartial minds. I reside upon the New-York and Erie Railroad, and it is upon this great thoroughfare that my immediate constituents mainly depend, and it is with its history, and its peculiar condition, that I am most familiar. It is, therefore, the effect of the proposed measure upon this work that I shall consider, not doubting that the same principle will apply with equal force to the other Roads sought to be embraced in this scheme of taxation.

The Erie Canal and its tributaries were built by the common credit, means and efforts, of the whole people of the State of New-York. They have answered the expectations of the most sanguine projectors. Large portions of the State became suddenly enriched, and one commercial emporium has justly become the pride and boast of the State and nation. A safe and economical communication with market was opened, which has been and still is enjoyed by a large part of the population. The people of the northern and southern parts of the State are entitled to their share of the credit in promoting and sustaining this noble enterprise. It was acknowledged that large portions of the State, especially the southern tier of counties, known as the sequestered region, on account of the physical features of the country, were nearly excluded from any participation in its benefits, and that so far as practicable, the aid of the State should be extended to this part of the country. As a first step, the law incorporating the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was passed. The obstacles to be overcome, and the difficulties to be removed, were so serious that the capital required could not at that time be furnished by individuals, and the State, in compliance with the claims of the people of the Southern Counties, lent to the corporation the sum of three millions of dollars. As is well known to all, the enterprise failed, and the work remained in an unfinished condition for several years, apparently without any hope of resuscitation. At length, some enterprising and public spirited individuals, along the line of the road, and especially in the City of New-York, came to the conclusion, that if the State would release their lien for the three millions of dollars, the work might be revived. Except a few miles at the eastern end, it was in a state of utter ruin and dilapidation, and consequently the claim was of but little or no value to the State; yet with such an encumbrance charged upon it, no set of men could be found bold enough to undertake to revive the work. Accordingly in 1845 a law was passed releasing the lien of the State under certain conditions.

The work was undertaken, under the impression that a single track could be made to Lake Erie for the sum of six millions of dollars. The error in calculation was soon apparent, but the Company were too deeply involved to think of retreating or giving up the work. They pursued it with an energy and spirit of which the history of Railroads furnishes no parallel—and finally, at the enormous cost of more than thirty millions of dollars, have constructed 445 miles of road from Piermont to Dunkirk, a branch to New-York of 18 miles, and about 202 miles of double track. This road is one of the proudest monuments of enterprise in this or any other country. It was well thought to be a subject of congratulation, that the State of New-York had built the Erie and Champlain Canals at a cost of ten millions. If so, may it not be a subject of justifiable pride that a mere Railroad Corporation, a simple association of individuals, should be enabled to build such a railroad, at a cost of thirty millions of dollars. The road has answered the purpose for which it was intended—a safe and expeditious communication with the great markets of the country has been opened, and evidences of great improvement are visible along the line, and we have begun to share in that prosperity which our more favored friends in the Canal region have so long enjoyed. It is true, however, that the cost of transportation is considerably more than by Canal, but as we have the best communication that the nature of the case admits of, we are content, and all seem to have derived a reasonable degree of benefit, except the stockholders, who have invested their means, and who after years of care and anxiety, see their stock quoted at less than half its original cost.

Such is a brief history of this great work, and now let us inquire what reason can be found for singling out this road, and others similarly situated, as the subject of an unusual and distinctive tax. It is true that the State did devote three millions of dollars to the prosecution of this work, but was not this lien or claim released by an act, passed for that purpose, and were not all the conditions faithfully complied with by the company; and does not every man know that they who have contributed their means, their time, and their credit to the building of this road, would never have done so, had they supposed, or even suspected that the loan could have ever even furnished a reason or pretext for imposing extraordinary burthens thereafter?

It is said the Legislature have reserved the right, in all acts of incorporation, to repeal, alter or amend—this is indeed so—but was this language ever construed to mean, that the Legislature would exercise this right, so as to defeat, or essentially impair, the objects for which a law was passed? Was it ever supposed that this right would be exercised in the case of corporations that kept strictly within their corporate powers, and fairly fulfilled the objects for which they were created? Surely not. Such a construction would do violence to the experience of all men familiar with legislation. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have kept within the limits prescribed, and have pursued the objects contemplated by their Charter. It has been claimed by the people along the line of this road, that in consideration of the privileges granted to them, they were bound to afford to the inhabitants along its line transportation for persons and property, at as low rate as they could afford, in justice to themselves and their creditors. *This I believe they have fairly done,* although we are still obliged to pay much higher rates for transportation than our more fortunate neighbors along the canals. Is it a proper ground for imposing extraordinary taxes, that they have lived up to the letter and spirit of their Charter? On the contrary, had not the road been so conducted, it would have afforded just ground of complaint.

It is alleged that the railroads have diverted trade from the canals, and that, therefore, a just ground is afforded for an unusual tax. Is there any law of the land, or any law, or right or justice, by which commerce must be fettered or compelled to seek slow, unusual and unprofitable routes to market, or if not, to pay an unusual tax for the support of the canals? I know of none. Such a law would be directly opposed to the spirit of the age. Commerce must, and will, in every well regulated community, be governed by the law of supply and demand and competition.

Let us look at the practical effect of the imposition of tolls. A familiar instance will illustrate the whole system: Under the operation of this law, a lumber dealer residing in Buffalo can send his lumber to market at less cost than it can be sent on railroads; he is not embarrassed by the law. The lumber dealer in Allegany, in addition to the greater charge necessarily made by railroads, is compelled to pay, in addition, canal tolls, as a penalty for residing in the neighborhood of a taxed railroad. Such must, of necessity, be the practical effect upon the vast amount of business to be transacted upon the roads proposed to be subjected to canal tolls. The burden sought to be imposed would seem more tolerable did any portion of the means, when *expended, go to benefit those who contribute them. On* the contrary, not one dollar will be appropriated for their benefit, but the whole be expended mainly for the benefit of the Western States. Is this equal taxation, and is this equal distribution of burden? It requires no argument to show its gross inequality and injustice.

The introduction of railroads has in an important particular, changed the course of commerce. Formerly the business of the country was concentrated into a few *months, during the season of canal navigation. Now,* by the aid of railroads, the whole year is devoted to the interchange of commodities.

By this means the business capacity of the whole community, both city and country, is greatly increased. This improvement is common to the whole country, and is a step in the onward progress of society in all civilized countries.

And shall it be said that in the great State of New-York—the first to enter upon the career of internal improvement, who has done so more successfully than her sister States, and who stands proudly preeminent for her capital and enterprise—that nowhere within her wide borders can property be sent to market, in or out of the season of canal navigation, without being subjected to the impossibility of canal tolls? It will be a spectacle nowhere else to be seen, and I hope, for the honor and credit of the State, it may be averted. If it be true that railroads have diverted business from the canals, *I deny that it is a legitimate ground of complaint.* The citizens of this State are entitled to the use of the quickest, safest and most convenient mode of transporting persons and property, and it is the duty of Railroad Companies, chartered in aid of the business of the country, to afford them every facility in their power. The direct and inevitable effect of imposing tolls will be to divert an incalculable amount of business from the thoroughfares of this State.

Large quantities of lumber are now manufactured on the Allegany and Genesee Rivers, and their tributaries. At present the great bulk of it seeks an eastern market. The imposition of tolls will send a very large proportion of this commodity down the Allegany, or the waters of the Susquehanna, extending 150 miles along the southern part of the State. In like manner, if tolls be imposed on the Delaware section of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the lumber of the Delaware River will seek a market down the stream. It should not be forgotten that by means of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, and other roads, an uninterrupted railroad communication is opened from Elmira to *Philadelphia, bringing Elmira nearer to Philadelphia* than to New-York, and in the present year a connection leading to New-York City, *at less distance than the present route, will be finished. Also, in the course* of another year, a railroad, connecting with easy grade, will be opened from Elmira to Baltimore, bringing Elmira 27 miles nearer to Baltimore than to New-York. Can it be doubted that the imposition of tolls will send vast amounts of property to those cities? Can those representing the City of New-York consent to such a diversion from the importance of their mighty commerce?

But let us take one step further. The road from Great Bend to Scranton is now being rapidly built through Pennsylvania and New-Jersey to New-York, by which the distance is not increased. Will not this divert its share? and with this diversion new business relations will spring up, and the commercial importance of New-York be lessened by the formation of new business relations with Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Nor is this the most formidable view of the subject. It is well known that a large amount of transportation done by the New-York roads comes from beyond its Western borders. It is only by a skillful adjustment of the rates of transportation, made with reference to the lowest rates at which property can be transported, that much of this is retained. Already very large amounts of property are sent and received to and from New-York by the Southern thoroughfares, and every shilling of the tolls charged upon the railroads of New-York, will cripple and embarrass them to that extent, and operate as a bounty to our competitors. The New-York papers are loaded with advertisements inviting *Western trade through those competing channels,* from which I learn, that when the Ohio river is navigable the offer to carry from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, via Baltimore, 75 cents per 100 lbs.; do. via Philadelphia, 75 cents; and by way of Dunkirk the price is 80 cents, and canal tolls will add, by the latter route, from 4 to 6 cents per 100 lbs. If these things be so, is it not wise to pause, and consider carefully *before a step be taken,* so fraught with momentous consequences? Is not something due to the enterprising individuals who have invested their means in our system of Railroads? Is not much due to even foreign capitalists, who have invested their millions upon the faith of the State and our Government, and who would never have done so had they anticipated legislation like this now proposed; and is it not still more due to the working men and widows and orphans who have invested their little means of living in stocks of our Railroads? And are not the rights and privileges of the great population along the line of the Railroads worthy of the serious regards and attention of the Legislature? I trust that no plan so clearly partial and unjust can prevail.

I wish specifically to dissent from the doctrine held in the report made by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—that there was diverted last year from the canals by the New-York and Erie Railroad 331,887 bbls. of flour, shipped *via* Buffalo. As it is a known fact, by all familiar with the country through which this road passes, that a very large proportion of this flour was consumed by those engaged in the lumber, coal and grazing business, which finds its way to this road. It is also a well established fact in my mind, that the quantity of coal transported on portions of the *New-York and Erie road, and delivered at Binghampton* and Owego, with the quantity of lumber delivered at Corning and Elmira that are shipped on our State canals, brings more tons of freight to the canals than are legitimately diverted by this road from the canals. Hence the necessity of diversion of freight by this road to justify the imposition of tolls upon it is, in my judgment, entirely unfounded.

In conclusion, I wish firmly to protest against so much of the report and bill introduced on the subject herein considered, as relates to the imposition of tolls on the New-York and Erie Railroad. L. S. MAY.

From St. Domingo.

The brig *James Brown,* Captain WALLACE, arrived to-day from Gonaives, and reports it in a very healthy condition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires on Tuesday.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire occurred in a house corner of Water and Dover-streets. It was soon extinguished; damage small.... The cabinet manufactory of Mr. A. BOWERS, rear of No. 186 Delancy-street, was on fire at 20 minutes of 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. The stock was much damaged, principally by water. No insurance.

Charge of Forgery.

A young man named LUCIUS BAKER was arrested by the First Ward Police on Monday afternoon, charged with forging the name of a Mr. MAGEE, to a check for $575, on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. The accused was committed.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Kentucky Remedy.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla has never failed to give relief. Among the various medical productions that science has discovered or art prepared for the alleviation of human suffering, from diseases which spring from a vitiated condition of the blood and organs of nutrition, foremost stands Dr. BULL'S Improved and Genuine Sarsaparilla. Where other remedies have failed to destroy the essential principle of disease as it was worming its mole-like way into the tissue of the body, and undermining the foundations of health, this remedy, pervading every organ, tissue, and part of the body, has, by its powerful alterative influence, arrested its progress, and has never, in a single instance, failed to remove disease from the system. As the genial rays of a vernal sun infuse new life into the vegetable world, so does this invaluable preparation of Dr. BULL'S invigorate the debilitated and sickly; and as new life, fresh and blooming, springs up from the parched earth after copious showers, so does health, strength, and happiness follow the footsteps of this all-searching remedy.

Hundreds are dragging one leg after the other from the shattered condition in which they were left by last *year's epidemic.*

Thousands are suffering from extreme debility, pains in the bones, torpid liver, and indigestion from the effects of medical and shop treatment in cases of diarrhoea. To all such we say, give Dr. BULL'S Sarsaparilla a trial. It arouses the liver to immediate action, gives tone to the stomach by removing all morbid secretions and strengthening the digestive organs, and is the only true scientific preparation of Sarsaparilla that can be relied on.

Sold at Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, No. 2 Gilsey Building, corner Broadway and Cortlandt-st. Price $1 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—*A Universal Vegetable Medicine.*—Where they have been introduced they have superseded other medicines of professed similar qualities. They are harmless as bread, and often powerful as bread to sustain life. As food to the starving, so are BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills to the sick in danger—saving, restoring to health, giving strength for weakness, and, in fact, proving themselves well worthy of the fame and reputation they now possess.

APOPLEXY OF THE LUNGS.

In the Influenza now prevailing, if BRANDRETH'S Pills are used as the medicine, no congestion or apoplexy of the lungs can take place. Physicians be merciful; recommend to your patients the use of these Pills. Your reputation will be benefited, and the lives of fathers and mothers, and children, often saved.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 274 Bowery.

The genuine BRANDRETH'S Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS—Importers of Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Buff Hollands, &c.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 291½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-street, are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades, made to order. *Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to* keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always FREE to visitors. Examinations, with charts, daily, by Prof. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted to the constitutions of females of all ages. A few doses will do them more good than any medicines they have ever taken. They are so exhilarating in their effect as to make ladies feel and look at least ten years younger. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Police.

The office of the Chief of Police, City Hall, Brooklyn, has been the scene of considerable excitement. The treasury of the city having been closed since the 1st of January last, on account of some neglect in the framing of the Consolidation Act, no money has been paid to the Police Department since that act went into operation. An amendment having been obtained, the doors of the treasury were opened Tuesday, and the Chief commenced paying off. During the day, the Police of the first twelve Wards were paid off,—the average amount paid to each Policeman being about $120. The remainder of the force were paid off yesterday. The whole amount paid was over $33,000. Out of this amount only about $5,000 was retained on orders accepted.

Amending the Brooklyn Charter.

The Common Council of Brooklyn at their last meeting adopted a report of the Law Committee, in favor of so amending the Charter, that the Aldermen of each Ward shall designate as many police as they may deem necessary, and make the charge for the same a separate charge on the Ward.

Presentation.

The friends of JOHN S. FOLK, Esq., Chief of the Brooklyn Police, assembled on Tuesday at his residence and presented him with a splendid gold watch and chain valued at $250, as a token of their esteem for him as an officer and a man. The testimonial was well merited.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Mead, JONATHAN S. ELY and EUPHEMIA GRAHAM, daughter of the late John G. Hicks, Esq., of this City.

On Thursday, March 22, Mr. JOHN J. BELL to Mrs. HARRIET SACKETT, both of Darien, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, in the 33d year of her age, of a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZA JANE, wife of Walter Duncan, and daughter of Josiah Merritt, of Lloyd, Ulster County, New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 4th-av., corner of [illegible]-st., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Newburgh papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 27, ADELE ANNE DERAISMES, eldest daughter of John F. J. Deraismes, aged [illegible] years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. [illegible] Dominick-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, after a long and painful illness, in the [illegible] year of his age, [illegible], late Clerk in the United States Court.

The friends of the family, and members of the New-England Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] Broome-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, LEWIS MORRIS, only son of Richard R. Morris, of Pelham, Westchester County.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 28, JAMES O. WATTS, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, De Kalb near Fulton-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 28, of cancer, MARGARET, wife of Peter Bergner, after a lingering illness.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 Atlantic-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Carlisle, Penn., on Thursday, March 22, CAROLINE W., infant daughter of John and Catharine W. McClintock.

At Aberdeen, Miss., on Wednesday, March 14, ELLEN B., wife of Hugh S. Walsh, formerly of Newburg, N. Y.

At New-Haven, suddenly, on Monday evening, March 26, HENRY ATWATER, son of William S. Charnley.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, THOMAS CALDWELL, son of Dr. Thomas M. and Charlotte A. Markoe, aged 13 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 4 East 17th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, CHARLES THOMAS, only child of William H. and Maria Louisa Wood, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Henry Fisher, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his father's residence, Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington-avs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28.

$3,000 Indiana 2½s..... 50; 10,000 Indiana State 5s..... [illegible]; 11,000 Virginia 6s.....; California 7s, '70.....; Louisiana 6s.....; 10,000 Missouri 6s.....; Erie Con. Bds '62.....; 10,000 Erie Bonds of '75.....; 1,000 Hud. Con. Bds.....; 1,000 Mich. So. Bonds.....; N. Indiana Bonds.....; Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.....; Ill. C R R F B.....; New-York Cen.'l's.....; Del. & Hud Can Co.....; Chic & R I R bonds.....; Corn Exchange Bank.....; Manhattan Gas Co.....; Canton Co.....; N. J. Zinc Co.....; Nic. Transit Co.....; Chicago & R. I. R.R.....; Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.....; Panama Railroad.....; 260 Cumb. Coal Co.....; N. Y. Cen. R. R.....; Harlem Preferred.....; Stonington.....; Norwich & Wor. R. R.....; Erie Railroad.....; Harlem Railroad.....; Reading Railroad.....; Hud. Riv. R. R.....; Mich. Cen. R. R.....; North. Ind. R. R.....; Clove. & To. R. R.....

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made at auction, by A. H. MULLER:

$49,000 Virginia State Bonds	96½
1,500 California State Bonds	91½
22,000 Virginia Bonds	96½
21,000 Virginia Bonds	96½
19,000 Missouri Bonds	94½
26,000 Virginia Bonds	96½
1,000 Missouri Bonds	94½
8,000 Missouri Bonds	94½
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	100½
168 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.	132½@134
126 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	132½
50 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	77½
60 shares United States Life Insurance Co.	90
50 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.	74
20 shares Home Insurance Co.	91

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list will comprise a variety of desirable securities.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Indiana State 5s..... 84½; Louisiana 6s.....; Erie Bonds of '75.....; Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.....; N. Y. Cen. 7s.....; Del. & H. Can. Co.....; Nicara. Trans. Co.....; Canton Company.....; Cum. Coal Co.....; N. Y. Cen. R. R.....; 50 Ill. Central R. R.....; Clev. & Tol. R. R.....; Erie Railroad.....; Reading Railroad.....; 6 Mich. South. Const's.....

WEDNESDAY, March 28—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day has exhibited much steadiness of feeling without remarkable activity. Prices at the close were firm, and on some of the prominent Railroad shares ¼@½ ℔ cent. better than on Tuesday. There were large sales of Virginias and other State Stocks at the Board and by Auction; the prices not fully sustained, though the variation from previous transactions amounts to only a small fraction. Illinois Centrals are less firm and were done as low as 81½ ℔ cent., a decline of 2¾ from the top rate of last week. New-York Central Sevens are also ½ ℔ cent. down, closing 101 ℔ cent. Reading shares closed 84¾; Erie 48¾, and New-York Central 93. The general market closed *firm.*

There was little to remark upon in the appearance of the Money Market. Some of the large Banks which were short of good paper last week, are fully supplied in the offerings of the present, and as remarked a few days ago, there is a partial degree of caution shown in extending the line of Loans and Discounts. But Money, at call, is still freely supplied at 6@7 ℔ cent., and in some instances left with the strong Brokers at 5 ℔ cent. The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer closed flat, and sales of prime transient Bank bills have been made since the closing of the mail at 109¾@109⅞.

The April interest on the special issue of $400,000 Piqua, Columbus and Indiana Railroad Bonds, guaranteed by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Trust Company.

The London Stock lists to March 9, received by the *Atlantic,* embrace the securities of four of the leading American Railroads—New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Illinois Central—which have been admitted to the London Exchange to be dealt in regularly.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 28, 1855.

The Dry Goods business has been pretty brisk during the past week, there having prevailed a livelier Country demand, while local dealers have operated with increased freedom. The wants of buyers have, however, been readily supplied, and prices have experienced no essential change. Auction sales have been of more frequent occurrence since our last, but the same general features characterized the whole of them. Where desirable goods were offered they were quickly taken at fair quotations. Unseasonable or unpopular articles, which formed the heavier portion of the stock tendered for sale, attracted very little attention, and were only closed out by liberal concessions to those who bought them. These are the leading characteristics of the business, both in private and public,—indicating clearly enough the success of productions which suit the taste of consumers,—a taste which all our manufacturers would do well to consult and to cultivate, by strenuous efforts to raise the character of their productions, if they really calculate on ever establishing the manufacturing interest of the country upon a solid, profitable and creditable basis. The course pursued hitherto by many manufacturers, has been injurious and almost suicidal. We, in common with the abler and more independent of our cotemporaries, have long earnestly striven to expose and bring about the abandonment of this system, believing it to be a most pernicious and ruinous one; and it affords us not a little satisfaction to perceive the healthy and cheering, even though but partial change that has recently occurred in this regard. Our most respectable manufacturers, by their action within the past year or so, have given evidence of their confidence in the soundness of our suggestions, and of their determination to act upon them. We look for good results from this action, and, judging by the experience of the last two seasons, we fear no great disappointment.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of desirable styles are in fair demand and rule firm. There is more doing in bleached goods, but these are not very steady or buoyant in price. Cotton Flannels are unchanged. *Denims* are brisker, but not dearer. Drills are in but moderate request, yet prices are well sustained. Duck is not very freely bought, notwithstanding the recent reductions in value. Ginghams are selling rather slowly, at 9½c.@10c. ℔ yard. The demand for Lawns is improving, but very tardily; quotations are scarcely established. Hadley Falls and Portsmouth goods are offered at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ yard; the sales so far have been very limited. Nankins are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs are quiet and languid. There is rather more movement in Printing Cloths, which are stiffly held. Desirable makes of Prints are freely dealt in at full prices. Stripes and Ticks are unchanged.

Woolens manifest a little more animation, but beyond this, no improvement of any consequence is discernible. Stocks are fair, but far more so in quantity than in quality. This is among the principal causes which operate to keep the business in a depressed and embarrassed state. Nothing would afford more effectual relief to the market, than a very decided improvement in the character of the goods offered in it. There is no necessity for a heavier production, but there is an absolute need of a better and more creditable one. Blankets are nominally as last quoted. Fancy Cassimeres are pretty freely purchased at about previous rates; those most in demand being such as are obtainable at from 90c.@$1 25. Cloths are attracting more attention, but are unchanged in value. Flannels have not varied much. Jeans are dull and heavy. Linseys are freely offered, but are not in active request; hence buyers have any existing advantage. Mousslin Delaines are in fair demand, mostly at 17c.@18c.—the choicest goods being quoted at these figures. There is considerable inquiry for Satinets, which are steady in price. Tweeds are inactive and drooping.

Foreign productions are without essential change. The numerous auction sales of the week have interfered with the trade in private, but have not affected this in any other important respect. French, German, and other Continental fabrics have not been so extensively purchased; but British goods have found freer buyers. Prices for all seasonable productions have been well supported this season,—though there is, in most cases, a marked difference between those current a year ago and those now prevailing. They were, generally, much higher last Spring than they are now; but this change has not come unexpected, and does not seem to lessen the confidence of operators. The imports are not large. Those of last week were among the heaviest of the season, but were much lighter than those of the corresponding week last year. The supplies are moderate and pretty well assorted,—while there is no eagerness to sell them, excepting at full rates.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	March 19.	March 26.	
Capital Stock	$32,355,275	$32,355,275	No change.
Loans and Dis'ts	50,628,310	53,555,305	Dec. 66,005
Specie in Bank	3,252,908	3,344,351	Inc. 91,443
Due f'm other B'ks	7,903,190	7,833,838	Dec. 69,352
Due to other B'ks	6,022,187	6,077,331	Dec. 244,806
Deposits	13,985,403	14,229,834	Inc. 244,431
Circulation	6,943,899	6,937,090	Dec. 6,809

[Advertiser.

Exchange at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, March 21.

Since our last report the offerings of all descriptions of Exchanges have increased, owing to the large sales of Cotton, and prices in consequence are rather easier. Bills on England are not so ready of sale, and buyers offer lower rates expecting a considerable decline from the causes above alluded to. Bills with bills of lading attached have been sold to a very fair extent at 8 ℔ cent., and the general range may be looked upon as 8¾ 9½ and 9¼ ℔ cent. premium, the latter being the asking price, but up to the close of business yesterday, we could learn of no sales over 9½ ℔ cent. for good bills. France are held firmly at 5.15@5.17½ for A 1 signatures, but the market closed dull. Time drafts on the North are more plenty, but drawers of A 1 bills are firm at our previous figures. Sight and short sight drafts are rather duller. The Banks hold at ¼, but out of doors the rate is par@¼ ℔ cent. premium. We quote Sterling 8 ℔ cent. for bills with bills of lading attached, and 9@9½ ℔ cent. premium for good to choice names. France 5.15@5.22½ ℔ dollar. New-York and Boston sixty days 1½@2 and 2¼ ℔ cent. discount. Sight par@¼ ℔ cent. premium.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$11,500 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—A H Woodruff, G W A Jenkins, [illegible] lady, Mrs Ames and child, Mr R K Stevens, [illegible] S Stevens, Miss E L Stevens, [illegible] servant, M Vail, A L Wilson, C B Tasker, [illegible] J Toole and lady, Mrs Francis Pearce, [illegible] daughter, T P Wilkinson, B P Phillips, H Barnes, [illegible] Smith, Miss N Grover, W C Tisdale, J T Dolan, [illegible] Brown and friend—and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 52	Sun sets	6 20	Moon sets	4 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 39	Gov. Island	4 35	Hell Gate	3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Game Cock, Osgood, San Francisco, ——; Quickstep, Lambert, Dunham & Dimon; Wm. E. Travis, Smith, Galveston, J. H. Brower; Antarctic, Stouffer, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.; Vanguard, Norton, New-Orleans, J. W. Phillips.

Barks Sherwood, Hall, Mobile, Sturges Clearman & Co.; Jasper Bennett, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs J. G. Anderson, Delabo, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Iris, Hosmer, Cadiz, White & Dunan.

Schrs. Electric Light, Thomas, Portland, ——; Atlantic, Ellis, Salem R. W. Ropes; L. S. Davis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; L. Brown, Pearson, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; American Belle, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis; S Berrien, Sawyer, Machias, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; L. D. Wentworth, Wentworth, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. W. Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Orion, Pettengill, Darien, Thompson & Hunter.

Sloop T. W. Thorne, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Ship Camden, Gedd, Charleston 12th inst., with cotton &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Has had a succession of heavy gales from N. E. to W. S. W. the past 7 ds.

Ship Albion, (packet,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 19, with mdse. and 369 passengers to Tapscott & Co. 1st inst., lat. 52, lon. 25, experienced a heavy gale from the W., lost some spars and sails. 12th inst., lat. 46 15, lon. 48 15, fell in with a large quantity of field ice, and was obliged to stand S. E. to clear it. 12th inst., Patrick Cullen, a steerage passenger, died of disease of the heart.

Ship S. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton and sugar to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark A. G. Hill, (of Yarmouth,) Magune, New-Orleans via St. Thomas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Has had very heavy weather; been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Warren, (of Thomaston,) Conray, Ponce, P. R. 11th inst., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig G. W. Lawrence, Wall, Cienfuegos via St. Thomas, with sugar and molasses to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Brig James Brown, (of Millbridge,) Wallace, Gonaives 8th inst., with logwood to V. [illegible], Peraine & Co.

Brig Wilford Fisher, (of Eastport,) Benson, St. Domingo City 8th inst., with mahogany, &c., to master.

Schr. Lucy Ames, (of Rockland,) Kingston, Ja., with coffee, pimento, &c., to Lecraft & Co. Bark Mary Smith, of Portland, sailed same day for Portland.

Schr. H. E. Parker, (of Portland,) McDougal, Curacoa 8th inst., with salt, &c., to Devale & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, with naval stores to master.

Schr. George Kilborne, (of Fremont,) Russell, Cardenas 17th inst., with molasses to Mora & Nephew. Sld. in company with schr. Challenge, Hathorne, for New-York. Vessels left before reported. The brig Swan, for New-York, would sail on the 20th.

Schr. A. Y. Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown 5 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Jane E. Comstock, ——, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Case, Delaware, with corn to master.

Schr. William Collyer, Rayner, Philadelphia, bound to Hartford.

Schr. Mary Jane, Mott, Norfolk.

Schr. J. W. Houston, Kelly, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Entire, Demarest, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds.

Sailed.

Ships Quickstep (clipper,) Lambert, London; Enterprise, Waite, Liverpool; American Eagle, Moore, London. Brig Chatsworth, Brown, Para, and others.

WIND—N. W.

Below.

Ship Robert Mitchell, from Callao. Bark Ellaham, (Br.,) from Leghorn—by pilot boat Catharine.

Notice to Mariners.

A fog bell weighing 1,016 lbs. has been placed at the North Dumpling Lighthouse Station, west entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, N. Y. It will be rung by hand for the present, in answer to signals from vessels wishing to know their positions.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr. ship New-York, Savannah; bark Edward Everett, Baltimore; brig Sarah Wooster, Jacksonville; schrs. Geo. Milan, Port-au-Prince; Delaware, New-York; Wm. H. Gandford, Norfolk via Salem; propeller Wm. Jenkins, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

March 26, in Hatteras Inlet, schr. Daniel B. Martin, Wainwright, for Elizabeth City, N. C.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, 8th inst., brig Oxford, Moulton, for New-York in 10 ds.; Orchard & Torrey, Parker, for Boston in 10 ds.; for New-York in 20.

At Ponce, P. R., 11th inst., bark J. Forbes, Francis, for New-Haven; Brigs Santa Clara, Klingensmith, [illegible]; Cynthia, Hall, from Baltimore; J. H. Brown, Brown, from Machias. [illegible] Ruiz, (Br.,) Edwards, for Halifax; [illegible] for Liverpool; Howard, (Br.,) Walters, for St. John, N. F.